PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,662—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
9th Dec.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10513
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. 1905.
NERA	5,870	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	19th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 545, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

For passage and further particulars Apply to.
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th Dec.
MASILIA	J. Thomson	5091	31st Dec.
" BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	11 Dec.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	12 Dec.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	14 Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	7 Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,931 tons, on or about 20th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

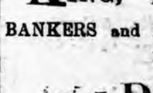
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
6th December, 1905.

For SPECIAL XMAS RATES. Apply to above.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To HESTER VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

For Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. 1905.
NIPPON	L. Soloh	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS LINE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the "Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls.	·094	·099	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

XMAS 1995.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR XMAS SEASON. MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE Ans. 4 per lb. and Rs. 2 per box of 10 lbs.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited,

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

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FOR THE BEST PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS

APPLY TO

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	65 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER 1905

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE "RENOWN" ORCHESTRA.

FAREWELL CONCERT

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY DEC. 8th at 9-15 P.M.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

By the kind permission of Commodore
The Honourable High TYRWHITT R. N.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS,

ARRANGEMENTS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

TOWN HALL.

ON SATURDAY, December 9th ONLY.

SATURDAY DEC. 9th at 4-30 p.m.
SATURDAY DEC. 9th at 9-30 p.m.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, DEC. 7TH,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DEC. 8TH ONLY,

Commencing 9-30.

Prices as usual. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

LIDDIARD & MIDDLETON,
Proprietors.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION of the FURNITURE purchased on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Indore will be held at the site of the Camp in front of the Residency on the, 14th December, 1905, at 11 A. M.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months beginning on the 10th December, 1905 is now ready and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.

A fee of Rupee One will be charged for each Copy.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th December, 1905.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

INTENDING Competitors are asked to intimate to the Secretaries dates on which they would like to have Exhibits judged when arrangements will be made for the Judges to visit their compounds as near the time mentioned as possible.

No judging will be done after 7th January, 1906.

T. W. CUFFE,
ALEX. M. TOD,
Secretaries.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1905, for the SUPPLY of 82 (eighty-two) SETS OF CAST STEEL NAVES and AXLES for CARTS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 (Three Hundred & fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I., M. E &c.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th December, 1905.

NOTICE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY, 1906.

WILL the EUROPEAN inhabitants of Bombay who desire their Names and Addresses inserted in the next issue of the above publication, now being compiled, kindly send the same clearly written to

THE COMPILER,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

IT is hereby notified that the Trustees are prepared to receive applications for the BUILDING LEASE of Plot No. 87, North of the Cathedral Boys' School on their Hornby Road Estate and admeasuring about 1273·77 Sq. Yds. of which the building area is 840·36 Sq. Yds. The building to be erected on the plot is to be limited to a ground floor and one upper storey. (30 feet from plinth to tie beam).

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1905, at 4 P. M., when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on WEDNESDAY the 22nd November, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th November, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 233 of 1904.

DHAKUBAI, widow and Administratrix of the late NANABHAI VASSUDEO ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

GOPAL SUDKOJEE GOVIND SUDKOJEE and BALLARAM SUDKOJEE ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of July 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and defendants in the following property namely :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the massuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the city of Bombay on the Eastern side of Khoombhar Wada Street, containing by admeasurement One hundred and seventy square yards be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2777, Collector's No. 9771, Old Survey No. 139, and New Survey No. 5637, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7635, and Street No. 231, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the House of Eduljee Pestonjee Batliwala, on or towards the South by the House of Tookaram Sambhajee Bolay, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the said Khoombhar Wada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DHARAMDAS DULLABHDAS has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NAGINCHAND FOOLCHAND. Any person or persons having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known by the name of Tellowdy with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Snaik Memon Street outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 491 square yards and 1/9 of a square yard, be the same, a little more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, New No. 883, Old Survey No. 165 and New Survey No. 1420, and in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal taxes under Ward C Nos. 288 and 293, and Street Nos. 428, 432 and (1) and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the house of Ramchand Bhowany and Bhoyaji Krishnaji Goldsmith, on or towards the North by the house of Gopinath Raghunath, and on or towards the South by the house of Ameechand Abhaychand and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants :—Dated this 6th day of December, 1905.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1905-06.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 16th December, 1905, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

Rates for subscription for the Extra Meetings are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	30	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,.....	5	...
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book containing 14 Tickets.....	..	35
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each,...	10	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN,..... Rs. 5
LADY or Child,..... ,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET..... Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child ..... As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to :—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 3, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 30th, November, 1905.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—Cash only.] Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT PENSIONER WANTED as Weighbridge Overseer.—Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises, Dalal Lane, Fort.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denomination supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1873.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Pardeo, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" Price, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
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P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
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CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
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Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.
Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR.....	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio.....	7½ per cent
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,

BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904.....	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

TO CREATE A NAME.

A TRADE And A DEMAND for our Leather Goods, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Harness, etc., made by ourselves in Bombay but equal to the best English; we are during December selling at half prices. Call early to avoid disappointment. Real Genuine Bargains.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ONCE AGAIN AND FOR

THE LAST TIME. In order to introduce our Leather goods we will during December sell at half prices. Our goods are made by ourselves in Bombay but are equal to the best English. Real Genuine Bargains. See advertisement below.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS

BAGS, Collar Boxes, Bed-straps, Holdalls Harness and all varieties of LEATHER GOODS—pin to an anchor—at half prices during December in order to further introduce our Manufactures. All goods guaranteed solid Leather. See advertisement above—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 5
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.	
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0 4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0 4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0 4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0 4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0

In paper or limp cloth, Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,, 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
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Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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MAHADEVA PRASAD,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

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WHAT WILL "C.-B." DO?

Conciliating the Clans: The Colossal Task of the New Premier.

PRIME MINISTER AND "FATHER OF HIS PARTY,"

A PERILOUS LEADERSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will submit a list of Ministers to the King on the 11th inst.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The report of an interview between Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the Duke of Devonshire is erroneous.

It was a case of mistaken identity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London December 5th, says:—

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman submits his Ministry to the King, next Monday. It is believed that Lord Elgin is likely to become Foreign Secretary.

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

All the Calcutta papers publish articles upon the change of Government at home. The "Englishman" says that by far the best chance of obtaining practical unanimity in the Unionist party is by the accession to office, though not to power, of the Liberals.

The "Statesman" says that the constitution of a Liberal Ministry just at this moment may lead to difficulties.

The "Indian Daily News" dwells chiefly upon the matter as it affects India and is disposed to believe that Lord Minto will be allowed to continue to work out a policy which he has begun so well.

It is the proud boast of Scotsmen that wherever they go they succeed—which generally means that they soon send their English brothers to the right-about. Especially agreeable is it to see the patriotic Hie'lan' man throw out his arms and exclaim, "We r-r-rewle the Wurruld!" It's a big boast, but at present it has a surface of truth, and the man from Glasgow will not be despondent at the selection of a Campbell as Premier in place of that other gude Scot, Mr. Balfour. In the matter of nationality the Premiership has suffered "no change." Scotland, which already gives us our two English Archbishops, also the two un-royal husbands of our English Princesses, also all our living Prime Ministers, present and past, has just put a Scot upon the Viceregal throne of India, so that her star is decidedly in the ascendant.

Curiously enough both the old and the new Premiers have a brother sitting in the House. C.B's brother is not so well-known as Mr. Gerald Balfour, perhaps, his relationship to the new Premier not being so obvious as it might, owing to his bearing the family name of Campbell only. The "Bannerman" of the new Prime Minister, is the name of Sir Henry's maternal uncle, under whose will he inherited considerably.

The new Premier is not only an alert debater, a very fair orator and a man of typical Scottish acumen, but he also has the honour of being "Father of the Liberals" in the Commons of to-day. This is the first time on record that a Premier can claim to be Father of his Party. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made his first appearance in the House at the General Election of 1868, and has sat continuously for the Stirling Burghs for thirty-seven years. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Labouchere both sat in Parliament before 1868, but their service has been broken.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman does not follow in the political footsteps of his fathers, and at the outset of his career he differed with his sire, the late Sir James Campbell, in his programme. He was introduced to the Stirling Burghs in the spring of 1868, when he stood at a by-election against another Liberal, Mr. John Ramsay, of Kildalton. The young candidate's first speech contains some charming personal allusions, and in it the future Premier foreshadowed his whole career. "I am the son of a staunch Tory," he remarked, and "I am not here to say a word in excuse for that fact, or to apologise for being the son of my father. On the contrary, there is nothing I am prouder of than my close connection with one who has always been respected in Scotland, even by those who have been most bitterly opposed to him. But if you wish to draw any augury from my close connection with Sir James Campbell, this I would have you believe—that possibly the staunchness may run in the blood, that I may inherit his tenacity without inheriting his principles, and that as my father, through a long public life, through good report and through evil report, in fair weather and foul, has stuck to his party and his principles, so his son in like manner will stick to his."

Sir Henry was thirty-two when he first came before the electors of Stirling. From the first night of his political campaign he was sharply heckled. One gentleman asked whether Mr. Campbell would be in favour of putting down the liquor traffic. His reply was: "The liquor traffic is a large subject and I can hardly enter on it here. There is an old story of a Highlandman who was asked if whiskey was not a bad thing. 'Yes,' he said 'very bad—especially bad whiskey.' I am strongly of that man's opinion."

To follow the career of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman since that time nearly forty years ago is not possible within the scope of this article. Suffice it to say that the moment of his ambition has arrived. Also the moment of his responsibility and of his anxiety! Does he believe it possible to enfold within the same flock such diverse elements as Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill? Does he expect the sober elements amongst the Liberals to swallow the fanatical rant of Sir Wilfrid Lawson! Is he sanguine that sane, matter-of-fact men of Sir Edward Grey's school will cotton to the promulgation of such tomfooley as "Women's Suffrage," which half many C.-B.'s newer supporters are pledged to promote? Is Sir Henry so optimistic of Radical euphony that he can believe that all his party will willingly agree to the repeal of the Licensing Act, which is the only logical method of reducing superfluous public houses without inflicting injury upon their holders? Can the new Premier believe that the Duke of Devonshire will veer round in the direction of Home Rule on the strength of Mr. Chamberlain's capture of the Liberal Unionist League?

Is it conceivable that men of the High Anglican tendencies of Lord Hugh Cecil will acquiesce in such unmitigated vandalism as the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church? Does Sir Henry believe that his party—a party of capitalists as craven in their admiration of the Almighty dollar as any Tory Administration that ever existed—will succumb to the principles of "Municipal Control" held by John Burns and Will Crooks? Can Sir Henry credit his power to bridle the Little Englandism in foreign affairs of men of Mr. Labouchere's views? Does he believe he can curb the labour-agitating propensities of such fire-hands as Mr. Burt and "Mabon?" Can he conscientiously consent to the upsetting of the Education Act, which has placed all the children of the country on a level footing in fitting them for the battle of life and has placed the whole of the schools in the country under popular control? Is Sir Henry so sanguine of Free Trade harmony amongst his political collaborators that he can believe that Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery Mr. Haldane, and similar loyal subjects of the King will consent to hand over Ireland to the Government of a bear-garden on St. Stephens Green? And, lastly, is his belief in the placidity of his party, such that he thinks they will consent, to watch the commerce, industries and agriculture of England dwindle and disappear in the face of high foreign tariffs against our manufactures, in order to preserve those paradoxical pretensions to a Free Trade which we never possessed?

These are a few of the multitude of difficulties which await the Premier of the coming Government of Cranks and Carpet Baggers! Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is an able, amiable and conscientious politician, but in truth he has our sympathy! To lead an Administration of trimmers, in which every man has his pet axe to grind and in which half his supporters are a law unto themselves, is indeed the most stupendous task which has faced a leader within living memory.

We shall watch his efforts to concentrate his followers up on a definite policy with keen interest.

ARLEY.

Commenting on the invitation to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to form a Ministry the "Pioneer" says:—"Under all ordinary conditions it would be safe to assume that the invitation would be declined, but the Liberal party has been out of office for ten years, and there are many of its members hungering for those distinctions which can only be obtained when the party is in power. They may press their leader to make quite sure of the bird in hand—indeed it appears to be confidently assumed that he will do so. In that event there may be a brief postponement of the General Election so that the new Ministry may meet the House of Commons and expound its policy in the form of a King's speech, setting forth the domestic legislation which it desires to pass. But it seems more probable that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will not run the risk of thus formally exposing all the differences which exist among his followers, and that in taking office he will stipulate for dissolution as soon after the Christmas holidays as possible. Even so, he will lose some of the advantage which belongs to the attacking party. The constitution of his Cabinet will disappoint many and create mistrust among yet more of those cautious nonpartisan classes, who do so much to determine the result of elections in Great Britain. Lord Rosebery has emphatically refused to serve in the new Government, and in likely to be an independent critic of commanding influence. All the gain from a change, therefore, goes to the Unionist party, which had reached a position in which it had nothing to lose. The effect may be to mitigate the severity of the defeat which appears to be inevitable at a General Election, and it depends upon the extent of this mitigation whether it will be good or bad for the country. If it makes the new Government feeble and dependent on Irish votes, it will be a misfortune, but if it merely saves Unionists from a crushing and disheartening reverse it may do good by providing a strong and capable Opposition—the absence of which has been a Parliamentary misfortune during the past ten years. When the excitement of Cabinet-making passes away, a good many questions will be asked as to the constitutional correctness of the time and manner selected by Mr. Balfour for resigning his responsibilities."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Brutality of the Cossacks.

INTEREST ON RUSSIAN BONDS.

LONDON, DEC. 6,

A despatch received from St. Petersburg states that the telegraphists, who were on strike, attempted to hold a meeting, but were dispersed by a Sotnia of Cossacks who used the utmost brutality in doing so.

Many were injured.

The situation is generally unchanged and there are no indications of a termination of the strike.

Reports of the disaffection of the Army are adding to the alarm of the inhabitants of St Petersburg.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

M. Rouvier has announced that Russia's deposits in foreign banks are alone sufficient to pay the interest on her bonds for two or three years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT CHARING CROSS.

Collapse of the Roof.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

A portion of the roof of the Charing Cross railway station collapsed this afternoon, the girders falling on trains, smashing cabs and demolishing the roof of the Avenue Theatre.

Several people were killed and thirty injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, December 5th, says:—

One passenger was killed and thirty injured at Charing Cross station to-day, owing to the station roof collapsing. It is feared that others are buried in the wreckage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

The Porte Submits.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Porte has accepted the Macedonian financial scheme subject to numerous modifications.

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNTESS GLEICHEN.

A Fashionable Function.

Mr. P. W. Machell, of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, was married to-day at the Chapel Royal to the Countess Victoria Gleichen. His Majesty the King was present and the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER.

Sir John A. Fisher, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, has been promoted an Admiral of the Fleet.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Two Fleets Combine.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Channel, the Athlantic and the Mediterranean fleets, with three armoured cruiser squadrons will assemble at Lagos off the coast of Algarve in Portugal, in the middle of February next, for combined exercises.

ANTI-SWADESHI.

MEETING OF DACCA MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

A demostration of Mahomedans was held at Dacca, last week, in connection with the Id celebrations. Some twenty thousand people were present and an address was read in support of the Government in connection with the Swadeshi movement.

THE NEW MYSORE RESIDENT.

HON. MR. FRASER CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The confirmation is announced of the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

"SECOND THOUGHTS" SHOT.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The entries are good for next Saturday's races here. The Cup horses are getting into regular work upon the course where "Great Scott" is still a favourite for the big event. A nasty accident is reported, "Second Thoughts" falling over a hurdle in the practice and having to be destroyed. Her jockey Lewsdowne escaped with a shaking.

THE RICHARDSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

114TH MAHRATTAS vs. 82ND PUNJABIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 6.

The final in the Richardson Hockey tournament was played this afternoon on the Gymkhana ground which was packed by a large gathering of spectators. The game was between the 114th Mahrattas and the 82nd Punjabis. Play commenced shortly after 4-30. The Mahrattas took the opportunity and made a good drive to their opponents' goal which was ably defended. During the interval of play at midfield two officers of the Punjabis were disabled by nasty bruises on the ankles and play was suspended for a time. On resuming the Mahrattas still continued a desperate attack and their forwards being well supported, the passing was excellent. Half time was called neither sides having scored anything. Play was resumed after an interval and the Mahrattas got away with the ball and scored their first goal within a few minutes. The Punjabis determined to get on even terms were playing good rattling game, and finding an opening their forwards sent the ball to the net. Matters were thus equally divided. After some up and down play the Punjabis got hold of the ball and scored a second goal. The Mahrattas set to work and gave the Punjabis a warm time and in the rush down succeeded to score a goal for their side and thus again equalised. Both sides kept on the attack splendidly, but neither side scored when time was called. The tie will be replayed to-morrow. Scores:—

114th Mahrattas	2 Goals
82nd Punjabis	2 Goals

DROWNING FATALITY AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 6.

Yesterday evening Mr. Curtis Wilson, while assisting in slinging horses on board the s.s. Gurkha, was knocked over-board and drowned.

There was a heavy swell in the harbour, and the slinging operations were rendered difficult by the horses being restive. Three horses fell out of the slings into the harbour and one was attacked by sharks and killed.

Mr. Curtis Wilson's body has not been recovered yet.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Heavy Work Ahead.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Congress was opened to-day at Washington.

President Roosevelt in his message said the enormous power of the Trusts must be supervised, the Constitution being amended if necessary.

The Governmental regulation of railway rates is especially essential.

Recent events have emphasized the necessity for stricter insurance regulations.

With regard to the Navy the President says that though rigid economy is necessary, it would be a national crime to cut it down or to delay the work of the Panama Canal.

The main cause of the boycott in China, the President says, has been the resentment of the students and merchants against the harshness of the American laws towards the educated Chinamen. These classes should be encouraged to come to America and be treated precisely on the same footing as other foreigners of similar classes, only Chinese labour being excluded.

President Roosevelt said he cordially sympathised with Japan's announced purpose to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tended towards the peace of the world.

[While the President will impress upon Congres the necessity of railway legislation he will yield to Republican pressure to let the tariff alone. Mr. Roosevelt began life as a theoretical free trader, but economics have no attraction for him, and if economics he has never been a serious student. Two years ago he believed in a revision of the Dingly tariff, but more important questions have come to the fore, and he is now content to postpone discussion of the tariff. There is a strong feeling throughout the country infavour of tariff revision but that feeling is not strong enough to force Congress to take action at this time. The country is too rich and too prosperous for the Republicans to taunt the gods by challenging fate. The argument against tariff revision, which has been expressed to me by dozens of prominent men, politicians as well as men of business, is briefly this:

We are making money hand over fist. Mills and factories are working to their highest capacity, and the public is consuming all that can be produced. Railway earnings show a constant increase. Practically there are no unemployed. Wages are very high and money is plentiful. Experience has proved that the moment Congress enters upon a discussion of the tariff, there is a sudden check to business, and the fear of the unknown paralyses industrial energy, which is not removed until the new tariff goes into effect and there has been a readjustment to new conditions. That means, at the very least, six months, but much more probably a full year. In that time there will be a great curtailment of production, consequently a decrease of the number of men employed and a corresponding decrease of wages, which means a diminution of the purchasing power of the people, and hard time as the inevitable result. Why run any such risks? If the country were suffering there might be justification for adopting any remedy to bring relief, but we are so rich and contented that we need nothing more to add to our well-being. Congress will not be so foolish as to destroy itself by destroying prosperity, for it will surely follow that if the Republicans bring about distress by revising the tariff the country will seek revenge by putting the Democrats in power.

This argument is unanswerable, and it is especially satisfactory to the men who believe that this is a very good world, and the best of all possible worlds so long as it is in hands of the Republicans for safe keeping. All things considered, why should any one want a change so long as good times continue? What I think we may look forward to is this: Things will go along much as they are now until there comes a lull in business and there is a relaxation of the tension that is everywhere, in every direction, in every relation of life, so apparent; then quite naturally, the high tariff will be held responsible for every evil, and the tariff will be made to cure the evil it has wrought. Now I notice a curious thing that is worthy the attention of the observer. I have asked many men whose opinions are worth having how long the present era of prosperity will last, and almost invariably the answer returned is between two and three years, that is, until about the time of the next Presidential election. The reason for this belief is that the pace is too fast to last, and a period of recuperation is inevitable. In other words, the vice inherent in the American character is again finding full expression, and the future is being heavily drawn upon. The country is ahead of its demands, and while future possibilities can be taken advantage of to a certain extent, there comes a time when bills drawn on the future must be met or insolvency follows.

. . The Anglo-Japanese treaty gives general satisfaction as insuring the peace of the Far East and guaranteeing equal trade opportunity in China, and the interests of the United States in the Orient is commercial rather than political. Japanese domination in Eastern Asia is not construed by serious Americans as constituting a menace to the Philippines, which is the American stake in the Pacific. If Japan wants the Philippines she will take them, provided she thinks it wise to challenge the power of the United States. Nobody believes Japan will be guilty of this folly, not, at any rate, so long as the United States has a navy vastly superior to that of Japan, and by an alliance with European Powers hostile to Japan could disturb the existing equilibrium in the Far East. That would be the policy of the United States should circumstances make her fear Japan as a possible foe.—A. Maurice Low in the "National Review."]

ENGLAND WINS.

AMERICAN PRICES TOO HIGH FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have accepted the tender of the North British Locomotive Company, Glasgow, for six new engines. An American Company also tendered, but their price was higher.

R. A. M. C. OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The following officers R. A. M. C. come out for a tour of service in January next:—Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Morris, Captain A. H. Waring and Lieuts. R. Cordner, Ormerod and R. Nash.

Lieut.-Meaden, R. A. M. C., remains at home on extended sick leave until March next.

Colonel W. Saunders, R. A. M. C. officiates as P. M. O. Eastern Command vice Gubbins proceeding home on leave.

Colonel Kellie, I. M. S., officiates as P. M. O. Meerut Division, vice Colonel Saunders.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Dodd R. A. M. C., officiates P. M. O of the Bareilly and Garwhal Brigades.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday the 9th December 1905:—

Yacht's Handicap Race—Course No 12. Start at 2 p m.

"Tomtit" Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Course No 4 reversed. Start at 2-45 p m.

Ships Boat Race (Service Rig)—Course No 2. Start at 2-20 p m.

These Races are open for any boat in the Harbour.

Entries will be closed on Friday at 6 p m.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE MANŒUVRES.

THE PRINCE VIEWS WITH INTEREST.

THE IMPREGNABLE MAKALLA HEIGHTS.

NEW MILITARY INVENTIONS TRIED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, DEC. 6.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has viewed the manœuvre operations to-day with much interest, going out this morning about ten, accompanied by Lord Kitchener and Staff, and again this afternoon.

This morning he viewed the retreat of the Southern forces upon the Makalla heights and the continued advance of the Northerners whose object was to reconnoitre the enemy's position there and, if strongly held, to turn his west flank. The flanking movement developed well, but the interest of the operations, this afternoon, was in the reconnaissance of the Southern position at Makalla. One Division of General Gaselee's Infantry held the Pass and ridge strongly and a considerable reserve force lay behind. General Hunter's troops advanced to the front of the position until met by a heavy rifle and enfilading artillery fire. The Northerners brought two batteries of field artillery into action, but failed to advance farther and, having ascertained the strength of the position, determined upon a night attack. The position is, however, naturally so strong and is held by such a force that troops having to move over a broken ground in front at night, in actual warfare, would be exposed to annihilation.

The troops move to Rawalpindi to-morrow in preparation for a review, a rear guard action being fought as they proceed.

During the manœuvres, a number of new military inventions and patterns have been subjected to tests.

THE JAMMU PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 5.

The following is the programme of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Jammu next Saturday and Sunday:—

Their Royal Highnesses arrive at Satwara at 9 a. m. His Highnesses the Maharaja will pay his visit at 11-30 a. m., and the return visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales is fixed for 4-30 p. m. There will be a State banquet at 8 p. m.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, their Royal Highnesses and staff will attend Divine Service in the Durbar tent, when the Bishop of Lahore will officiate. Their Royal Highnesses leave Jammu at 10-30 p. m. on Sunday.

It has, says the "Pioneer", been practically decided that the Prince and Princess of Wales will not visit Simla in March. A halt may possibly be made at Bhawalpur in order to break the long railway journey from Aligarh to Quetta.

Our good friends, the English journalists, have already begun to find some little difficulty with Indian terms in dealing with the telegrams describing the Royal tour. Reuter on November 17th wired an account of the Indian ladies' welcome to her Royal Highness at Bombay: "The Princess of Wales," said the correspondent, "held a purdah reception of native ladies in the Town Hall." Thereupon the ingenious sub-editor of the "Daily Chronicle" announced in his headline, "Princess of Wales Holds a Purdah"—no doubt telling himself that purdah was the feminine of durbar.

COMMEMORATION CELEBRATION IN BANDORA.

The Fete organized by the members of the Bandora Literary and Social Catholic Association in commemoration of the Royal Visit to India of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales came off on Sunday evening last. There was an unprecedentedly large gathering comprising an appreciable number of European, and East Indian Portuguese ladies and gentlemen, also a few ladies and gentlemen of the Parsee and Native communities. The large compound of the St. Stanislaus' Institution was decorated with multi-coloured flags and bunting and an abundance of Chinese fairy lamps, which were picturesquely interspersed. The grounds were illuminated with Washington Incandescent lamps; the Imperial Band, and the St. Paul's Band greatly enlivened the spectators with selected pieces of music at intervals. The first item was a massed Band Torchlight March. The Indian Club Drill (Musical) and the Grand Musical Maze by the boys of the St. Stanislaus' Institute was watched with absorbing interest, and as the little fellows marched off the scene at the conclusion of each drill with measured steps to spirited music, and were vociferously cheered. In the Musical Hoop Drill and the Union Jack Flag Drill (also musical) by the Boarders of the St. Joseph's Convent the various movements were performed with wonderful precision. The members of the Association, and the vast assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the show felt greatly indebted to the kind Sisters of the St. Joseph's Convent and the good Fathers of the St. Stanislaus' Institution for the cordiality and zest with which they lent themselves to the occasion, and the success of the Fete was in great measure due to their help.

The second part of the evening was occupied by the Concert, in which a large number of ladies and gentlemen kindly took part: the Misses Olive Leao and Jane Siqueira (pianoforte duet), Messrs. Alex Rayalan and John D. Gonsalvez (Nigger duet, "Oh listen to our Tale of Woe"), Mr. M. Guzman (song, "Courting the Widow"), Miss Eileen Charde (song, "Sing me to Sleep"), Mr. Zal Kabraji (songs, "Carnival" and "Venetian Boat Song"), Mr. N. Hammett (musical monologue, "If we only knew" and songs "Down the Vale"), Mr. X. Pereira (song, "Queen of my Heart"), Misses Jane and Clara Siqueira, Violet and Myrtle Machado (song, "Carisima"), Masters W. Guzman and A. Z. Taylor (Violin duet), Mr. A. Rayalan (song, "Moral Youth"), Misses Violet and Myrtle Machado (Violin duet, "The harp that once thro' Tara's Hall"), and Miss Felicitus D'Silva (pianoforte solo, "La Chatelaine").

The last item was the Nigger Minstrels, in which Messrs. M. Guzman, A. Rayalan, N. F. Gonsalvez, and A. Barney took part. Mr. S. F. Dias was the Interlocutor and Messrs. Guzman and Rayalan played the Bones and Tambourine, the accompanist being Mr. A. P. DeCosta. The comic songs were well rendered and loudly applauded and encored, and their comicalities and gestures and dancing caused roars of laughter, the audience leaving well-pleased with the entertainment.

THE COLLISION ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

STATION MASTER FOUND GUILTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The Railway officers' joint inquiry into the recent collision near Ishamutay Bridge on the Eastern Bengal State Railway have found the Station Master of Ishamutay Bridge guilty of gross carelessness and hold that the Guard of 63 up-goods train should have protected the detached portion of his train according to rules and that he and the driver should have exchanged signals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Notification has been received from the Quarter-master-General in India that the grant of free passage to and from Japan for the families of Officers selected for a course of study in that country is not contemplated.

OUR NEWEST NOBLE.

Peers and Progeny: Some Hints for Would-be Lords.

HOW NOT TO BE ENNOBLED.

A GREAT UNDER-SECRETARY.

By ARLEY.

Every year a few hundred young men leave Oxford to take up the vocations for which they have prepared, and not a few of them cherish the hope that by the time their hairs are grey they will have achieved undying fame—and possibly, a peerage. (By the way, few men who court a coronet leave a name). Of the six hundred striplings who annually say "Farewell" to Oxford's crumbling stones and time-hallowed meads, probably forty will in the course of their careers achieve a knighthood and one a peerage. Oxford men who read these lines may feel their chance of a coronet to be therefore more remote than they anticipated. But "its dogged as does it,"—together with a willing ear for sound advice. I therefore beg to tender same to would-be peers. My advice has nothing of novelty in it. It is simply, "Don't Marry." "A young man married is a young man marred" they say. This is certainly true as regards the peerage.

Time was when peerages were created wholesale. That day has passed. The late Queen, though she never succumbed to the blandishments of title-hunters as did Queen Anne, nevertheless enrolled an enormous number of commoners in the ranks of the Peerage. As the prestige of the peers rests upon the extreme exclusiveness of their Order, King Edward, under the advice of the late Lord Salisbury, closed the gates of the Peerage, and the postern through which the commoner can now creep in is extremely small. Even this is all but closed except to men who will be the first and last of their line. Lord Salisbury himself set the example by refusing to accept a dukedom, although the late Queen pressed the honour upon him many years ago. It is equally certain that Mr. Balfour will not accept a peerage, although precedent will compel the offer of it. All the peers created now-a-days are bachelors or heirless Benedicks. The only peerage announced in the last birthday honours lists was given to a gentleman (Mr. Forbes-Leith) whose only son was killed in the war. Among the bachelor peers of recent creation are Lords Wandsworth, Milner, Kitchener, Welby, James of Hereford, Kinnear, Rathmore and Llandaff, while the peerages given to Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Grenfell, Lord Battersea, Lord Brampton, Lord Alverstone, Lord O'Brien of Kilfenora, the late Lord Heliers, Lord Lister, and Lord Burghclere, and several other famous men only two will survive their present owners, and will then be borne by women, who at present are unmarried.

Our newest noble, the Right. Hon. Sir Thomas Sanderson is the last illustration of the principle I have illustrated above. Sir Thomas has earned his peerage, but it would have been a baronetcy only had he been a married man with sons. As it is there is little probability that he will now marry and supply a successor in the title. There is, of course, just the possibility of such an event—and there would be no lack of precedents. Ergo, when Sir Francis Grenfell was created a peer by the title of Baron Grenfell of Kilvey in 1902, at which time he was sixty-one, he promptly flabbergasted the Heralds by marrying and fathering a baby almost before the patent of his peerage was engrossed! The baby was unfortunately not a boy, and an heir has not yet been born to this title. Sir Thomas Sanderson has unfortunately been very unwell for a long time, so that it is unlikely he will provide the drawing-rooms of Mayfair with a new and romantic five o'clock feuilleton as did Lord Grenfell. Sir Thomas and the Baron of Kilvey are exactly the same age, however, so there is no knowing!

Sir Thomas Sanderson came into the world, under excellent auspices. His father was a Member of Parliament; and his mother was the daughter of an aristocratic politician who was for seventeen years Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir Thomas may be said to have imbibed politics and diplomacy with his milk; and from his birth he was destined for "a Career." It is forty-six years since he commenced the said career, and his greatest ambitions must now have been realised. For thirty years at least he has had a finger on the pulse of every Court of Europe, and he could tell strange stories of European intrigue were his lips unsealed. There have been many profoundly critical moments during his tenure of office, when the fate of Empires has trembled in the balance. The late Lord Salisbury had a great admiration for Sir Thomas Sanderson, and together they wrestled with many a tangled problem of diplomacy. Sir Thomas was frequently at Foreign Courts, knew all the important embassies in Europe, has spoken his mind to most of the great Viceroys and Governors-General of the last quarter of a century, and has been England's guiding star in all our dealings with Kings and Emperors—from Menelik to the Czar.

A Permanent Under-Secretary is, so far as the man in the street is concerned, a nonentity. In reality he is at the helm of the Empire, and ministers are clay in his hands. The politics of the time leave him unperturbed. He has but to arch his experienced eyebrows at the fulminations of a new Foreign Minister, and the novice begins to feel painfully diffident,—so diffident that he generally allows his grandiose schemes to wither in the bud.

The peerage granted to Sir Thomas Sanderson is a bare recognition of the splendid advice given to successive Foreign Ministers—advice upon which the foreign relations of England with other powers has been formulated for years. All Europe knows that Britain's foreign policy, with all its short-comings, has been the most successful in the world throughout the Victorian era. It is not less perfect now. It behoves us then to bear in mind that the credit is due less to the figureheads in the House of Lords than to the quiet man who makes no speeches and spends his working hours in Downing Street. Britain has to thank Sir Thomas Sanderson for much more than she knows.

F. A.

H. M. S. HYACINTH AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, DEC. 5.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, with Admiral Poe on board, arrived at Colombo to-day from Bombay. Admiral Poe has come here chiefly to pay a visit to the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, who returned from England on Sunday last.

Refering to the Wireless Telegraphic installation on the ships the Admiral said the Marconi system is now in daily use. Wireless telegraphy is being utilized every day now for the purposes of communication between the ships, but they were unable to transmit messages over very long distances, the vessels being too low and the high staging necessary not having been erected.

H. M. S. Perseus also arrived this afternoon. Both warships leave on Thursday for torpedo practice at Trincomalee.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Dignity of Art.

A VELASQUEZ FOR SALE,

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Of all the trite catch-phrases of the art orator, none is based on a more erroneous assumption than the oft-repeated dictum, "Art has no nationality." Art has a very distinct nationality and even in our days of rapid locomotion and facilitated intercourse between nations, when racial differences are becoming more and more obliterated, the art of each country continues to follow the course of its natural and national development, undeterred by the side currents which at times mingle with those of other countries. Much of what is best in contemporary British and French portraiture is included in the fifteenth exhibition of the Society of Portrait Painters, at the New Gallery, but reference to the catalogue is scarcely ever needed to determine the country of origin of any picture of note. No British brush could have produced M. Albert Bernard's "Madame Nocard," provoking, brilliant, sparkling, and alert in expression; or the same artist's "M. Frantz Jourdain," a daring revelation of character, as brilliant as it is convincing, a hasty note snatched from the sitter in a moment of unguarded anger and left to posterity in the form of a living portrait. Or take M. Jacques E Blanche's "Harry Melvill, Esq.," sitting completely at ease forgetful of self-rubbing his hands as he is listening, apparently, to some amusing remark; the repartee is on his lips. And again, M. Blanche's portrait of an anonymous lady in fancy dress, who has thrown herself negligently into an arm-chair—by no means one of this artist's great successes, but nevertheless painted with French 'insouciance" with French "esprit."

At the Gutekunst Gallery can be seen an unusually interesting collection of etchings by Canaletto, Rembrant, and Anders Zorn. The juxtaposition of the three names is, perhaps, a little incongruous, but it is the very contrast of the methods followed by the three masters that makes the exhibition so instructive. That Zorn must suffer from the comparison with Rembrandt is fairly obvious. The case of Canaletto is different. His architectural scenes are, so to speak, paintings with the etching needle. They are conceived as pictures and translated into line. Their charm lies in the composition, in the distribution of light and shade, but not in the exquisite quality of the etched line, as with Rembrandt. It is by the way, difficult to account for the reasons which have led to the description of these impressions as "Views in Venice." The stony formation of the ground, the architecture, and above all the introduction of horses into nearly every plate, prove clearly that the views are of the mainland, probably of Padua, Mestre, and the intervening district. Mr. Edward H. Fashey's water-colour drawings of "English and Foreign Landscape" at the Graves Galleries are the work of an artist who combines technical conscientiousness with the faculty of selective taste. This taste extends not only to the choice of eminently picturesque glimpses of landscape, but of the particular conditions of light and atmosphere in which these scenes appear to best advantage. But Mr. Fahey has his limitations, and it is doubtful whether he will benefit by the exaggerated praise showered upon him by Mr. J. Lake in the preface to the catalogue. If these laudatory comments had been confined to the preface. Mr Lake would only have followed an old established custom, to which it would be unwise to take exception. But unfortunately his eulogies from a running comment through the pages of the catalogue. We read that one drawing "is remarkable for the studious truth of its tones, and for its rich luminous after glow." Another is "a rapid and most effective study of fine sky and distance, or one of the prettiest little rustic pictures in the collection." Of yet another we are told that "no picture, perhaps, better shows Mr. Fahey's poetic instinct. . . ." Such methods of advertisement should not be countenanced. They offend against the dignity of Art.

There is now good reason to hope that the Rokeby Velasquez will be acquired for the nation. The National Art Collection Fund have taken the matter up with enthusiasm, and the executive committee of the society held a meeting the other night, at which it was decided to take the necessary steps to ascertain whether it is possible to buy the picture for our national collection. These necessary steps include, we understand, an appeal to art lovers for funds and a request that the Government will assist the movement by making a grant in aid, as they have done on former occasion when important works have come into the market. A further meeting of the executive committee is to be held in the course of a few days to report progress. For the moment Lord Balcarres, who is Chairman of the Committee, is in Scotland, but there is reason to believe that he is taking a close personal interet in the movement. His lordship, it may be mentioned, is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Several gentlemen are, we understand, also being approached with the view, if possible, of opening the fund with substantial donations. The movement will require, of course, the most generous help that can be given to it, for at least £35,000 or £40,000 will be wanted, inasmuch as it is one which, from its very nature has practically to be confined to artistic circles, little can be done without at least some munificent donations. It is probable, that these will be forthcoming.

Was Mr. Gladstone a vocalist? A few days ago a daily paper referring to Mr. Gladstone's taste for music, mentioned that at one time he used to delight audiences of friends by his singing. It would be interesting to obtain, before it is too late, some first-hand information on the subject from someone who heard these vocal efforts, and who is admitted to be an authority on what is good singing and what is not. The only testimony we have been able to collect is that of the late Sir Charles Halle, who when asked by a friend, if he had ever heard, Mr. Gladstone sing, replied, "Often. He sang bad music; out of tune."

Mme. Adelina Patti gave her one concert of the season on Nov. 10, at the Albert Hall, and was assisted by Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Mr. William Green, Mr. Mark Hambourg, and Kreisler. It need scarcely be said that the house was an excellent one, and it may be added also that everybody concerned in assisting Mme. Patti was in excellent form. Mr. William Green sang Charles Willeby's "Crossing the Bar" extremely well. Perhaps the setting is a trifle sentimental, and this chiefly on account of the organ obbligato, played excellently, however, by Mr. H. L. Balfour. Mr. Green's voice, as we have recently said, while losing none of its pure tenor quality, is rapidly gaining in strength and breadth; it is a delicate voice, however, and Mr. Green, we imagine, has need to be very careful in his use of it. In a little time we shall expect to see him right at the head of his profession, in company with such a singer, for example, as Mr. Ben Davies. Mme. Kirby Lunn sang "Oh del mio dolce ardor with great feeling and distinction. Kreisler was in his very best form, and in Vieuxtemps' "Andante Religioso he played with singular beauty of sentiment and with perfect technique. Mme. Patti herself remains as young as ever; the vivacity of her voice, the sweetness of her middle register and of her lower notes are still here for the public to enjoy. Her unique training and her complete finish of vocal equipment make her to-day as separate a singer as she was years ago. There are a few songs in which she is quite supreme, and one of these is Handel's immortal Ang. is ever bright and fair, which received great applause. As an encore she gave Robin Adair. Her familiar rendering of Arditis Il Bacio is still incomparable, and indeed, when one also remembers that she sang Verdi's Ernani Involami, and gave as an encore Par dicesti it will be readily appreciated that her concert proved her to be once more the vigorous and fine singer which both this generation and a generation slightly older have held her to be.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. LORD MINTO.

The "Indu Prakash" says of Lord Minto: Whatever else Lord Minto is, he has certainly the strength of resisting every temptation to be drawn out. He is evidently one of those statesmen who do not consider that the best manner in which an administrator can begin his work is by making long speeches, either soft, catching and full of platitudes, or replete with vague promises never intended to be taken seriously. Nor is Lord Minto disposed to resolve in haste and repent at leisure. If ever there was a speech which should provoke in reply some definite pronouncement of views, that of Mr. Hamilton at the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta was certainly one of that kind. But Lord Minto heard it, replied to it at pretty good length and with humour and postprandial charm enough but so far as any declaration of policy, in general or in particular, was concerned it was as disappointing and as tantalizing as it possibly couldbe. We call the speech tantalising because we find his Excellency once more proclaiming that the land he had come to rule over was a land "to which our ancestors devoted their best abilities and which we must endeavour to serve to the best of ours, a land peopled with a diversity of races of different creeds, whose wants it is our duty to study and whose future welfare must be our dearest aim."

H. E. LADY LAMINGTON'S ILLNESS.

The vernacular papers express deep regret at the unfortunate illness of Lady Lamington. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The news of Lady Lamington's illness has been received with intense anxiety in all classes of society and a sincere prayer is on all lips for her Excellency's speedy recovery. Though Lady Lamington has not been many years with us, she has already made herself a great favorite in native as well as European society by her suave and sympathetic treatment of those she came in contact with and above all by the great interests she takes in the welfare of her Indian sisterhood. Sincere sympathy is felt for his Excellency, and we wish that, like Lady Curzon, whom the prayers of united India brought back to the country in even great vigour of health after her late illness, the prayers of the whole Presidency might soon bring Lady Lamington once more to us in greater health and vigour than when she left us.

The "Gujarati" observes:—The entire public of this presidency will sympathise with his Excellency Lord Lamington in this hour of his anxiety owing to Lady Lamington's serious condition of health. His Excellency has shown by his deeds that he is a fair-minded and sympathetic administrator. He cannot indulge in unrestained rhetoric. But he takes a common sense and practical view of things. He has also the gift of being able to place himself in the position of others and a cast of mind which permits him to believe that even non-officials have a grain of wisdom in them. On the whole he has so far made a favourable impression upon the public, and it is, indeed, to be regretted that any thing so serious as a grave mishap to Lady Lamington's health should have happened to disturb the peace of his mind. The sincerest sympathy is being felt for Lady Lamington, and his Excellency carries with him heart-felt wishes for her speedy recovery. Before going to press we were glad to learn that Lady Lamington has successfully undergone the operation and that in consequence his Excellency has indefinitely postponed his intention of returning to England.

The 'Indian Spectator' observes: The heart of this great city will go out to Lady Lamington amid her trials, because Bombay well remembers her gentle, genuine sympathy. It is unfortunate that a serious operation is at last called for. May it bring speedy relief and radical cure? Lady Lamington has suffered patiently in circumstances which could not but add to the keenness of her suffering. She had hoped to be by the Governor's side during the Royal sojourn, but had to give up the attempt. As to Lord Lamington, nothing short of a sense of duty has kept him at his post. But for the press of work at Bombay his Excellency would have preferred going forward with the patient from Aden. And though he seems to have worked stoically since his return from that port, the strain has told upon him visibly. This was observed especially during the Royal week which Lord Lamington's co-operation made memorable.

THE SKIT ON LORD CURZON.

Referring to the skit on Lord Curzon published in the "Gujerati" under the "non de plume" of "Shivshambhu Sharmal," some days ago, a writer in the English columns of the same paper remarks in its last issue:—What does the "Times of India" mean by its ignorant and misleading criticism of the Dialogue that recently appeared in your vernacular columns? Is it a pity that the so-called leading paper of Asia should even fail to take a common sense view of the matter. The "Times of India" ought to have taken the trouble to study the entire Dialogue in question in the original before venturing upon an ignorant criticism of it. The prelude to the Dialogue clearly shows that it is a comic satire in the form of a parody. Exaggeration is the very essence of this class of literature and it loses all its charm if it is a plain narrative of facts. Lord Curzon is made to say that but for Lord Kitchener he meant to blow up the whole Bengal population. To all fairminded persons this is unmistakable evidence of the grotesque elements of the satire. Dr. Jonathan Swift proposed to utilize the children population of Ireland for meat! The monstrousness of the proposal combined with the coolness of the expression only add to the literary charm. The Gujarati public is not so idiotic or in such a state of hopeless ignorence as the "Times of India" supposes, as to take this Dialogue literally. The writer of the piece could have no other intention than that of reflecting from a curved mirror the general features of Lord Curzon's administration. Who that has read Dr. Swift's or Draper's letters can possibly look upon this literary performance, as either seditious or libellous? Such parodies upon the actions of an unpopular Viceroy, who thought his own individual judgment of greater weight than the combined verdict of all India, are natural enough. The assertion of the "Times of India" that Lord Curzon is the Greatest of India's Viceroys is as comic as this parody.

The "Indu Prakash" writes on the same subject:—We were, we confess, much more amused than surprised or offended to find our contemporary the "Times of India" failing with child-like simplicity to rightly understand and correctly grasp the meaning of that humorous production with which under the name of a conversation between Lord Curzon and his Majesty the King, the Gujrathi tried to divert its readers in its last issue. We had thought that men of ordinary sense would take the said contribution at its proper value, namely a caricature or cartoon half comic half serious, more intended to excite laughter than to propound a thesis—very much on the same lines as the cartoons or caricatures appearing in the "English Punch" or other similar journals. We find, however, that we were sadly mistaken. And here comes our "leading paper of Asia," takes the article gravely, understands it literally and in all seriousness moralises upon it from the moral as well as the political points of view. It even goes the length of taking it as a typical representation of the views of the Congress party and in all naivete asks whether such irreconcilably hostile attitude is consistent with the role of loyal petitioners for further constitutional concessions which the Indian popular party avows to fill.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, December 7.

1. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m to-day Thursday the 7th instant.
2. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday next, the 8th instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, December 7.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-day Thursday at 7-45 p m.
No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-day Thursday at 8-45 p m.

PARADE.

There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill for Nos 1 and 2 Companies at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 9th instant. Parade at the Club Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p m Cyclists can proceed direct to the Fort.

Dress—Officers—Khaki, without belts and caps
Non-Commd Offic rs and men—Khaki and F S Caps—Petties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt, R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A

NOTICE.

1 The next Spoon Shoot will take place on the 10th instant, at 300 and 600 yards. Score at 300 to count for the Club Blend Cup.
2 There will be a meeting of the Carbine Club, at the B V A Club, on Saturday the 9th instant, at 7 p.m. (after parade). All interested in Shooting are particularly requested to attend.

G. W. MURRAY, Sergt,
Hon. Secretary.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

McGregor Mr and Mrs W E S
McGregor Mr (Jnr)
Kirk Mr and Mrs G E
Cumming Mrs A R and inft
Aspinall Mr and Mrs C F and 2 infts
Bennett Mr W P
Lillington Mr F F G and Mrs and inft
Wynch Major T J H and Mrs and 2 children
Hearden Miss
Blackwood Rev and Mrs and 2 infts
Sherer Maj L C
Forrester Mrs and Miss
Sheba Mr S N Mrs 2 Misses and 4 children
Hopkins Mr and Mrs R H
Crouch Mr W
Park Mr G
Glanville Lt-Col and Mrs H
Corn Mr W W Mrs and inft
Tubbs Rev N N
Rawlance Dr
Heald Mr H C
Spence Mr N H
James Miss E
Lewis Mr W
Carter Miss
Lyin Mr J W
Maj Wynch's 2 children
Akehurst Miss
Robertsen Miss D
Roberts Mrs and Miss
Marshall Capt M K
Dyer Miss
Bain Mrs and inft
Reid Miss
Swallow Mrs J and 2 infts
Wyatt Mrs M
Fenwick Mr and Mrs R W
Armstrong Miss E M
Longemore Miss M
Ellis Miss J
Hill Miss K L
Turner Miss M M
Holland Miss A J
Aaronson Miss H A
Thompson Mr A
Laughaw Miss
Lambert Mr R E
Bidder Mr and Mrs P
Vines Mrs D F and 2 children
Rocha Rev and Mrs S R
Burces Mr and Mrs F
Gaddum Mr and Mrs T
Mackenzie Dr J and Mrs
Currie Miss
Gohan Mr and Mrs R H
Peachey Mr W E
Sprub Mr E E
Huddleston Mrs
Faulkner Mrs
Reed Mr G
Ernsberger Masters G and D and Miss
French Miss L G
Goodfellow Mrs
Michelmore Mr W
Lowdon Mrs J A
Bigmore Mr J
Borwick Miss
Wilson Mr W R
Hull Miss
Allen Mr A C
McGregor Mr J M
Plinston Mrs F
Cowie Mr C M
Whyte Mr W
Martin Mr G
Wilson Mrs A and 2 children
Chene Mr H C
Cox Mr H B
Foster Maj and Mrs E H
Kennedy Mr H
Randall Mrs W
Lamb Miss B H
Shipp Mr
Sykes Mrs and Miss
Palmer Mrs
Hebbert Mrs
Motaxa Miss M
Hannes Mr and Mrs J
Cameron Mr P E
Wilson Mr W
A Scott Mrs and Miss A
Pincott Mr C
Carson Mr J
Madders Mr W J
Carlton Mrs
Wilson Mr G
Simpson Mr and Mrs B
Slayter Mrs E and inft
Beanclerk Miss
Andrews Capt and Mrs S D G and Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Ritter Mr H
Hayward Mr J
Paxton Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ditmas Maj A R
Grant Mr W M
Chitty Mr and Mrs C W
Digby Mr R W
Whyte Miss M S
Reid Mr M
Cartwright Mr S W
Beadnell Capt and Mrs N G
Symons Mr J L
Angus Miss
Young Miss
Rosher Maj and Mrs H L
Stephenson Mr H L and Mrs
Hunter Capt and Mrs G Y
Conduct Mr and Mrs
Egerton Mr W
Smith Mr and Mrs J C
Clayton Mr A H
Meikle Mr H G W
Grant Mrs and Miss W M
Duncan Mr and Mrs J M
Hally Mr W A
Styan Mr H S
Alexander Mr J R
Scott Lt-Col J
Renwick Mr E H
Cook Mr D F
Skinner Mrs
Cargill Mr J T
Bremner Mrs and Miss
Sarkies Mr and Mrs M C
Ba thazar Miss
Lys Mr W
Blomfield Miss
Scott Miss
Govan Mrs and Miss
Macaw 2 Misses
Moraes Mr E
Gill Mr R P
Deakin Mr and Mrs W H
Walker Mr J H
Tweedie Mr J W
Fraser Master P
Horne Mr R G
Barraclough Mr
Rattigan Mrs
Thorne Miss
Jones Miss G
Burges Rev R Mrs and 2 infts
Straker Mr C H
Clift Mr S
Stanes Mr W H
Tomkinson Miss
Mainwaring Miss
omkinson Mr J
Cooper Sir W E
Ellis Mr V G
Ulksm Genl and Mrs
Dasuza Mr K A
Bewlay Mrs W
Graham Mr and Mrs D
Goldhale Mr G K
Eastgate Rev and Mrs E A
Branson Mr J C G
Oram Mr D
Rundle Lt-Col G R
Home Mr and Mrs W and child
Strutt Hon A H
Sowerby Col
Edwards Hon W
Kensington Dowager Lady
Jameson Mrs
Furman Mrs
Bonham Carter Mrs H
Heron Mr G
Richardson Mr and Mrs H J
Kensington Mrs
Currie Mr A C
Wilkinson Mr H E
Rundle Mrs
Richardson Mrs C T
Kilershaw Capt A
Butt Mrs R M
Clifford Mr and Mrs F
Brooke Lord
Anderson Mrs C K
Payfair Sir P
Greenway Mr C
Cochrane Mr T B H
Cochrane Lady A
Hudson Miss E L
Campbell Mr R G
Borthwick Miss
Massam Professor
Boxwell Mr and Mrs F
Rogers Mr K
Bruce Mr G H
Bruce Miss C D
Koppel Hon and Mrs D
Crighton Viscountess
Barin Dr W
Scott Miss
Travers Mr O A
Bailton Mr W A
Davies Mrs
Vincent Miss
Rawlinson Sir H and Lady
Wolsey Lady
Coopland Miss
Hughe Mrs A E
Donnelly Mrs
Masculey Capt D G
Fitzgerald Mrs
Keel Mr V
Gahagan Mr and Mrs
Rhodes Lt P T
Christie Mr G
Thornton Sir J
Hay Mr A
Simpson Mr A B
Lewis Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Tosh Mr C W
Whik Mr and Mrs
Moutmorency Mr
Dutt Mr G S
Cook Mr and Mrs C W
Caithrpe Mr K R
Anderson Mr J A

FROM PORT SAID.

Gotta Mr H C
Mikha Mr M N
Lauley Col
Vesey Hon J G

FOR KARACHI.

Keen Mrs W J and 2 infts
Grier Maj and Mrs H D and infts
Johnson Mrs L
Spiller Miss J
French Miss L G
Speechley Miss F
Speechley Mr R
Wills Miss A C
Tavne Mr W
Gilmour Mr and Mrs A and inft
Fielding Mr H
Giddings Mr T
Hughes Mr A E
Christmas Mr F H
Lonergan Capt J
Lorimer Mr D R L
Baines Capt K F
Bird Mr and Mrs B H
Wills Mr J H
Brown Mr T
Christoyanaki Mr C L

FOR RANGOON.—Andrew Mr G P.

FOR HONG KONG.

Eadie Mr and Mrs P
Biddle Mr and Mrs P
Hopkinson Mr M
Hartnell Mr J
Rutco Mr H
Hayward Mr J
Caxton Mrs

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Barr Mr and Mrs
Barr Misses

FOR MELBOURNE.

Fraser Miss F
Naylon Dr and Mrs H
Corn Mr A H

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee presided; and there were also present Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. James Macdonald; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, secretary.

The Improvement Trust and the Corporation.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with notice he had given, moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with a statement showing the sums actually paid for each of the last two years by the Corporation to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Board under Sections 72 and 73 of the City of Bombay Trust Act respectively; and also with a statement from the Trust, if any, on which the amount of those sums was based."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked that the amounts were set forth in the Budget statements for each year.

Mr. James Macdonald was of opinion that the proposition was unnecessary.

Dr. Katrak said there was nothing to shew what sums had been paid to the Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim pointed out the figures in the Budget showing the amounts paid.

On a division, Dr. Katrak's proposition was lost.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee here resumed consideration of the Budget estimates for the ensuing year.

Sir Bhalchandra proposed that the report of the sub-committee on statements of items of increase of expenditure in the establishments of various departments to be incorporated in the budget estimates be approved and adopted, and a copy forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

Mr. Sheppard alluded to the report of the sub-committe of the Standing Committee on certain proposed increaes in the Budget, and remarked it was rather discourteous to him for the sub-committee to have drawn up their recommendations without having consulted him or asked for any information, and that in so doing, the sub-committee had exceeded their powers.

Members of the sub-committee who were present averred that they had not the least intention of being in any way discourteous to the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim proposed that the sub-committee's report should be considered in connection with the Budget.

The proposition was lost, whereupon Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula proposed that the report be considered item by item.

This proposition was agreed to, and the meeting proceeded to consider the recommdations of the sub-committee. After disposing of several of the items, the meeting adned fourfifi 2 p. m. to-morrow.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ... £16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 18th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills ... £13,987,194
   By Gold ... Nil
3. Balance to be remitted from 19th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906 ... £ 1,512,806

That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BIG G CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—
HYDROCELE, acute or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients suffering from Hydrocele are particularly requested to see me before going into the troubles of operation, as a permanent cure is obtained by my easy treatment. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain. Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.
EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruptions. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches in the body after 20 days' application of my oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by my oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
LEPROSY—black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy of pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.
SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES in both sexes and all ages are radically cured; sufferers will find my specific just what they require. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.
ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER SEMINAL DISCHARGE, are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills and, or oil (as the case may be). For 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs. 6-8.
ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensations in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste, heartburn, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.
Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock. Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P.
Patients to state clearly their age and term of disease.
DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI of Benares.
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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs 1-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served at late hours.

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Under
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Electric Light & Fans Throughout.
Band every Monday, Wednesday & Saturday.
APOLLO BUNDER.

"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN."
PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!

THINK OF IT! 3 Years in bed, unable to move; now walks. Mrs. Roberts' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTOR'S BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk and I also tried many drugs, at last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerniug your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes received a little, but I still had a doubt, until I bought the Hercu'ex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two month's use, I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, age fourteen, and up to date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well; though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am indeed thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS,

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country ans in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen lesn than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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WHO SUFFER FROM
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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Little Miss Muffet.
A B C for Tiny Tots.
Little Boy Blue.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

SECURITIES—
2 1/2 per cent. Consols ..... 81 9-16 ex = + 3/16
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 1-2 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 105 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7-8 = + 1-16
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 3/8 = — 1-4
2 months hence ..... 24 9-16 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 63 1-2 = — 1-2
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·13 = + 1
Berlin " ..... 20·41 1-2 = — 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·85 1-4 = — 3 8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-2 per cent = do
6 " " " ... 3 1-4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 per cent = — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 per cent = unchanged
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 5-8 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 3 per cent = — 1-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 3-4 + 1-1 Nov-Dec sellers } firm
Yellow Cawnpore 43 + 1-4 Nov-Dec sellers }
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 3-4 + 1-2 Dec-Jan buyers firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-8—1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6·35 plus 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 23,000. Futures closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·21	6·27	6·31
+ 8	+ 9	+ 9
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·35	6·38	6·40
+10	+10	+10
June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep
6·42	6·43	6·37
+10	+10	+10

Receipts at U S Ports 58,000
Do last year 82,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... 2,000 (on 21 20,000)

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 12·35
Futures, month of Dec ..... 11 80 } a
Do do. March ..... 12·0

a Declined early owing to bear pressure largely from New Orleans and advanced later owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 12·00
Futures, month of March ..... 12·56 + 20
Do, do, June ..... 12 78 + 20
Tone at close ..... steady.

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are all advanced 1-8d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th Dec. 1905 :—

Cotton	31,581 bales.
Wheat	15,465 cwts.
Linseed	5,393 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	991 do
Gingellyseed	13,301 do
Poppyseed	4 do
Groundnut	278 do
Castorseed	4,251 do
Rye	15 995 do
Myrabollams	8.395 do
Cottonseed	29,182 do
Mowrasee	2,123 do
Gram	1,795 do
Jowar	2,249 do
Maize	498 do

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4 1-16d.
Cre ilt Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d
Do, 6	do,	do. ...	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	172
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	145 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	202
Japan 30	do,	...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	98'5
1st Settlement, 4th January ...	98'7

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 30th	Nov.	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 30th	Nov.	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	July	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward May	7	6	6
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready... ...	6	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	6	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	30	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandelsh... ...	42	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	8	0
25 per cent do	39	8	0
50 per cent do	38	0	0
WHEAT—Tone firm			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		firm.
Estimated sales		8,000 bales
Imports		19,000 „
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·23	6·38	6·42
+11	+11	+11
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
6·46	6·49	6·51
+12	+11	+13
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
6·53	6·54	6·48
+12	+11	+11

COTTON.—The tone of the local market is quiet but steady. The enquiry from buyers at current rates is still very moderate and is chiefly confined to stapled descriptions from exporters. The turnover exported at Colaba is small. The closing "Sutta" quotations are as follows :—
Bengals Fully Good January .....Rs. 199
Broach M.-G. Good March..... „ 256 1-2
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...204	196	...	25th Dec
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...210	200	...	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...212	200	...	25th Dec
Oomrawutee (descriptions) M.-G.	223	217	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	...	215	... 25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do, (M.-G)	225	219	...	25th Jan
Akola do, (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	233	227	...	„ „
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.).	230	224	...	„ „
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	233	227	...	„ „
Broach (M.-G.)	239	...	227	25th Mar
Muttia..... (M. G.)	221	...	...	Jan-Feb

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

The only rainfall reported to-day is three inches at Port Blair. The continued heavy rain at Port Blair and the pressure changes there and on the Madras Coast still suggest the existence of disturbed weather in the South-West of the Bay. The rainfall is likely to decrease somewhat in the Andamans. Some rain is possible on the Southern part of the Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DEC.
SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk at most stations in the Madras Presidency and also at Saugor, Jaipur and Delhi. It is below normal over a large area.

Winds are northerly on the Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Raipur and minimum 7° in excess at Ajmere and 5° to 7° in defect in Berar and at Cawnpore, Khandwa, Poona, Solapur, Bijapur, Karwar, Hyderabad Deccan and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Deesa and the lowest 43° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy at Sholapur, Bijapur, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the Coromandel Coast and weather to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be slightly unsettled. Winds are of cyclonic character round about this low pressure area, but the sea is smooth and the skies are less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASE.

GOLDEN RULES FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLDER.

The skin is both a striking factor of beauty and an important excretory organ, carrying out of the body, through perspiration, effete and waste material that would inevitably prove fatal if allowed to remain.

According to Sir Erasmus Wilson, the pores by which this perspiration is carried on average 3,528 to the square inch of skin surface. Krause puts the total number over the whole body at 2,381,248. These glands, placed altogether, would make an orifice twice the size of the human mouth.

Little wonder, therefore, that a diseased skin has a bad effect on the general health. Little wonder, too, that Zam-Buk, the well-known skin-cure, by cleansing the pores and dispelling disease, is often said to improve bodily health at the same time. For in Zam-Buk it is conceded that we have a balm of rare richness and remarkable skin-renewing power.

It is a preparation which puts one in mind of the many excellent oils and balms used by the Gracian ladies of fashion in bygone days, who, if they took pride in anything, certainly bestowed every pain and attention to ensure a soft, smooth, and healthy skin. In recent years the anxiety to produce the beauty of skin that is only skin deep, and not always that has led to the introduction of ointments, salves, and embrocations which generally possess one or two grave objections.

This common preparations are generally composed of rancid animal fats and mineral poisons; and they are useless either from the mere fact of their coarseness, and hence the inability of the skin to absorb them, or from the fact that their ingredients, if partially absorbed, are of such a nature as to produce negative or even harmful results. Compounds of mercury, zinc, lead, and bismuth are examples of these risky and undependable preparations. Zam-Buk, on the other hand, is a refined balm, prepared direct from the juices and balsams of certain valuable medicinal herbs, and the manner of the combination of these juices is such as to develop their rare skin-curing and skin-healing properties to a point neither attained nor attempted by any ordinary salve or ointment.

Virtually a skin food, Zam-Buk, besides dispelling disease and regulating perspiration, actually promotes the growth of new and healthy tissue. It also imparts to the skin the tone which in the damp foggy season, is so necessary if we are to escape from, or get better of, "chaps" rawness and cold sores, ringworm. The greatest successes of Zam-Buk have been in the cure of eczema, ulcers, chafing, chapped hand, chilblains, sore feet, scalp diseases, ringworm, badlegs, piles, abscesses, inflamed patches and sores of all sorts, in reducing swellings, healing injuries, ending or preventing suppuration and in alleviating the pains of rheumatism sciatica, and lumbago. All chemistss sell Zam-Buk in 1 and 2/4 boxes (2/4 size contains nearly four times as much as 1) or it may be obtained post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs 1-2 and Rs. 2/8 per box. The perfect treatment for prevalent skin disease is the Zam-Buk treatment; it is the treatment embodying the right substance to rub with when Nature urges you to rub a place that hurts. Follow Nature and use Zam-Buk; such is the golden rule for every home.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Zam-Buk will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 7th Dec., 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MELLOR.—December 2, at Monghyr, the wife of A Mellor, I C S, of a son.
PIERS.—November 30, at Belgaum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W Barrington Piers, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOODFELLOW—GOMPERTZ.—December 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev J F Spencer, FitzRoy Bingham Barras Goodfellow, to "Ina," daughter of Mr Henry Gompertz (late Madras Revenue Survey), of Bedford.

DEATHS.

ASHWORTH.—November 28, at the General Hospital, Madras, Amelia Christian, aged 19 years.
CARRUTHERS.—November 30, at Wrex Hurst, Ootacamund, Isabella Carruthers, widow of the late A St John Carruthers, Solicitor of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 76.
KANTHACK.—November 3, at Amritsar, the infant son of F E Kanthack, aged 17 days.

CONCENTRATED STRENGTH.

For an easily assimilated liquid food suitable for invalids, a recommendable article is

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

It is grateful and comforting, and makes an ideal dish for persons recovering from an illness, as it requires but little digesting. In hot weather it is particularly acceptable.

Price per pot Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 8-11m., 9-28s. Low water, 1-57m., 2-34s.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, meeting to confirm resolution about Oil-cake tonnage scale, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p m.
University Examination result—Honours in Law examination.
The Bijou Troubadours, Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p. m.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.—The Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has decided on behalf of the Anjuman to present Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim with an address of congratulation on the 16th instant on his recent elevation to Knighthood at the gracious hands of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and to hold an evening party in his honour on the same day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Geological Collection :—2 Red headed Pochards (Nyroca ferina) presented by Mr. N. C. Macleod; 13 White mice by Mr. Tulsidass L. Mody; 1 Indian antelope (antelope cervicapla) by Mr. H. B. Gazdar; 1 Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennettu) by Asst. Surg. N. P. Shemain; 3 Indian Gazelles (Gazella Bennettu) by Major A. H. Bolton.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	Under the Banner of Victory ..Von Blon
Overture	Othello ..... Rossini
Polka	Linnet (Piccolo Solo) ..... F Brockett
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Ivan Caryll
Hiawatha	A Summer Idyll ..... N Moret
Valse	Green Carnation ..... M Heller
Cake Walk	The Brooklin ..... Thurban
Galop	La Course ..... F Ziegler

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR SASSOON DAVID.—At a meeting held under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., the following resolution was unanimously passed : "That an entertainment be given to Sir Sassoon David in appreciation of the honour recently conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor through His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on such day as may be convenient to him, and a committee be appointed to invite subscriptions, not exceeding Rs. 25 per head from friends and those amongst the public who are in sympathy with the movement, and to take such other steps in this matter as may be deemed necessary."

ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.—While standing on the wharf at No. 9, Victoria Dock, on Tuesday, Krishna Kaka, a Hindu lad, aged about twelve years, had his right leg fractured by a bag of sugar accidentally falling on him. For treatment he has been detained at the G. T. Hospital. In the carding room of the Alliance Mill at Tardeo, Shivumber Kamshad, a mill-hand, got his right hand caught, while working on Tuesday, in the cleaning machine, and crushed his hand. He was taken to the J. J Hospital, where his arm was amputated. Dayalsing Balsing, a Purdesi coolie, aged forty, while lifting the hatches on board the H. M. "Assaye" on Monday slipped and fell a distance of about six feet. He was injured in both his arms, and was, for treatment, removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ALCOHOLIC POISONING.—Yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, Mr. P Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Namia Barboda, a Hindu tiffin-carrier, living at Kolbwada. Evidence of Janibai, widow of the deceased and of Hari Vithu, Police Sepoy No. 204D showed that the deceased was greatly addicted to drinking. On Sunday last, he left his home for his work, and did not come home that night. But on the night in question, he was picked up by the policeman on duty at Girgaum Back Road, where the deceased lay on the road side in an unconscious condition, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the House Surgeon found his mouth smelling of country liquor. Eventually he died at the Hospital of alcoholic poisoning, to which effect a verdict was returned.

AN ACQUITTAL.—Various prosecutions, writes a correspondent, have been instituted at Navsari here against a local Parsee Medical Practitioner, the result of which has appeared in this paper. In one of these proceedings, the accused prayed for the taking of evidence by a commission of gentlemen of British jurisdiction of no small respectability and pressure of work as witnesses of the defence, but the Court refused the prayer, upon which the accused submitted a report to file with the papers. Believing that the last part of the report was a contempt of the court, the then Magistrate Mr. Kahimkar committed the accused, on the sixth day after the presentation of the report under observation. The case came to be tried by the Suba Mr. Khasfrao, who dismissed the case, showing on sufficient grounds that no contempt was committed, and thus acquitted the accused.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORT IN INDIA.

A RECORD IN CRICKET TOURS.

BY "OLD SPORT."

THE Honorary Secretary for cricket, Bombay Gymkhana, does not appear to be having altogether an envious task in connection with the raising of a team for Calcutta, and I fancy, if the team really does go, that very few of the regular members of the Gymkhana eleven will go with it. Rumour has it that several of the 10th Hussars have received and accepted invitations to accompany the team and as at least three naval players, including, of course, Lieuts. F. O. B. Wilson and H. DeBurgh will join the team in Calcutta, the probability is that only some half dozen players will go from Bombay. Who these will be it is not possible to state definitely yet, but Messrs. H. Cheetham, R Priestley, S.N. Powell, J.V. Ramsden, C. L. Burns, and G. C. Stileman are the most likely. Neither Messrs. Coombs or Aston can go and the same remark applies to several others who were asked but were obliged to decline the invitation. Captain Greig, of course, has received an invitation, but his acceptance of it is so unlikely that it is hardly worth while discussing his chances of going with the team. If the report that the 10th Hussars are to be indented on for players is true, the inclusion of Captains Cadogan and Kearsey and Lieut. H. P. Chaplin would, needless to say, greatly stiffen the batting, and I trust for the sake of the Gymkhana that their names will be found as members of the team when the composition of the side is finally decided. But where is the bowling to come from? I am afraid that Messrs. Cheetham, Stileman, Powell and Wilson will not be a very effective quartette on the fast Eden Gardens wicket, and I can think of no other bowlers. From the array of formidable batsmen that I recently stated the Gymkhana would have to meet when playing the Calcutta C. C., the name of G. N. Bignell, the Hampshire County player must be removed as he does not arrive in India until February. Neither Lord Hawke or F S. Jackson have come out yet and they too may not be in time to assist Calcutta, which will be lucky for the Gymkhana who will find quite enough batting talent to face in Messrs. S. B. Hignell, H. J. Hilary, J. D. Guise, B. A. White, B. E. G. Eddis, Curtis-Hayward, E. H. Bray, and F. T. Paine.

The present cold weather season will go down to history as one of the most remarkable in the annals of Indian cricket for tours. Besides the visit of the Bombay Gymkhana to Calcutta, the City of Palaces, will also receive a visit from the Aligarh College past and present team, a combination that will include such giants in the game as S. Ali Hasan, Ahsan-ul-Hak, Shafkat Hourain, Masood Ahmed, Abdul Razzak, and Syed Mahomed Khan; Madras will entertain a European eleven from Colombo which will include Lieut. W. F. O. Faviell, the well-known Poona player of three seasons ago, A. L Gibson and T. Leese, the Old Wykehamists and W. E. M. Patterson, the Old Rugbeian; Bombay will receive the distinction of a visit from the famous Colombo Colts, including T. Kelaart, D. L. De Saram, and A Raffael; while Karachi will have a visit from the Elphinstone College team. Nor do these visits of touring teams complete the list as it is now finally settled that the Behar Wanderers under E. B. T Studd's captaincy will visit Calcutta, also a team of Assam Planters from Silchar and surrounding districts.

I learn on good authority that the suggestion made in these columns a few weeks ago to the effect that no time has offered a greater opportunity for a big match at Calcutta between representative European and Native elevens than the present has attracted considerable attention in Calcutta and that it is possible that something will be done to organise such a match.

The Old Uppinghamian G. H. S. Fowke, of the Gordon Highlanders, is having a marvellous run of luck as a bat and bowler. He has made centuries in three consecutive innings for the Gordon Highlanders and has topped the hundred altogether four times since the present season commenced and has captured some thirty odd wickets in five matches for an average of eight runs apiece. All of his performances have been on the Peshawar ground which is one of the best in India.

The opening Meet of the Bombay Hunt took place at the Jackal Club yesterday morning, but there was a bye day last Sunday, which brought out a field of about forty, two of them ladies. A good morning's sport was the verdict of the field after an excellent run lasting nearly an hour. The scent was good and a Jack was soon found in the Home cover which took a line across the Melon Ground, over Sahar Hill, then turning left-handed down Bomanwadi Valley, Andheri Road, up Marole Valley and in brief over the best of the Salsette country, hounds being eventually whipped off close to the Ghat Cooper Rifle Range. A run of such infinite variety even though it ended without a kill was, needless to say, thoroughly enjoyed by all those who participated in it.

The big fight at the Gaiety Theatre is now a matter of history and turned out to be a very tame affair only lasting into the middle of the second round. The seaman Paddy Burke apparently stood no chance with Sam Newman who knocked him out practically without any fighting before the second round had lasted a minute. Most of the other contests were fairly interesting, especially that between Gunner Macey and Corporal Ford, but on the whole the evening was a disappointing one and I hardly think another like it would meet with much support from the public.

The return cricket match between Bangalore and Madras has ended in another crushing defeat for the latter who were out-classed at all points of the game. The two well known native players Jayaram and Ramulu, the Old Cliftonian, were assisting Bangalore and both came off with the bat scoring 82 and 52 respectively, whilst Jayaram took seven wickets for 35 runs. A Madras Hindu eleven with Jayaram, Ramulu, Narayana Row, Seshachari, and Ramnan Khrishnan to form a nucleus would be a pretty hot side.

The Bombay Racing season opens on Saturday 16th with the First Extra Meeting, and we are promised an unusually interesting season.

Several exciting games of football have been played on the Oval during the past fortnight between elevens representative of H. M. S's Renown and Terrible.

H. G. Garnett, the Lancashire amateur cricketer who is in the Royal Insurance Company, is, Indian cricketers will be interested to learn, the first on the list for foreign service and may perhaps come out to India. If he does, I only hope that Bombay will be the station selected for him as it would help the Presidency eleven something to have a batsman to keep up an end with Greig.

The Elphinstone College team will knock up against rather a strong eleven when they meet the Karachi Gymkhana as the latter have now the services of F. L. Sprott, E.L. Sale, E. J. H. Haughton, the Old Bedfordian, G. W. Wilson, T. C. Greenway, G. T. Raikes, G. Lucas and O. M. Barnes, all of whom can bat and bowl more than a bit. The Elphinstonians' fixtures with the Karachi Patels and the Borahs should be very interesting.

HOUSE-FLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers have noticed the number of house flies that still swarm about and can explain the cause. Usually the flies disappear about the beginning of November, but this year they are almost as troublesome in December, as they are in the rainy season.—Yours, etc.

GADFLY.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 21st October, amounted to Rs. 3,402, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 696. Total earnings from 1st July to 21st October were Rs. 44,867 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,815.

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BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored; price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1905.

CASH BALANCES AND TREASURY OPERATIONS.

THE report of Mr. Cox, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of Treasuries for the past official year is a shorter document than usual, but it contains all the information that is necessary—perhaps more than the general public cares about. It shows that the year opened with a balance thirty-two lakhs lower than the previous year and at its close this deficiency had increased 168 lakhs. The Council Bill payments during the year in aid of the Home Treasury were about 2,66 lakhs more than in 1903-04. Fifty lakhs had to be repaid to Gwalior on account of a temporary loan taken in the previous year, while remittance and other transactions in connection with the purchase of silver, its coinage into rupees and the payment of coinage profits to the Gold Reserve Fund contributed to "a further worseness of about 1,35 lakhs." From all sources the total deterioration amounted to 5,01 lakhs. On the other hand it is shown that the rupee loan of the year was a crore more; the net Civil Revenue lower by about 1,25 lakhs owing chiefly to improvements under Opium, Excise and Customs receipts, and the net issue of funds to the non-civil departments was less by 1,04 lakhs, in consequence of a substantial increase in the Railway revenue. Among the incidents of the year was a large falling-off of about a crore in the Land Revenue collections in the latter half, owing to the partial failure of the crops in some of the provinces, which resulted in tightness in the cash balances in the last three months, the balance on 31st January amounting barely to twelve and a half crores —"a figure which for its lowness has been surpassed only twice in the past ten years." In spite of this tightness, however, the amounts left in the head offices of Presidency Banks were not allowed to fall below the amounts so held in the preceding year. In order to meet the demand for additional rupees, silver to the value of about three and a quarter millions sterling was purchased in England for immediate coinage into rupees. Still the consumption was smaller than in the previous year by about three and a half crores, the decrease occurring in the last six months and being probably attributable to increased imports of piece-goods. During that period fifty lakhs of rupees came out of the Indore State hoards, being replaced by investments in Government and other securities.

The section treating of the absorption of coin shows that the total stock of gold at the beginning of the year amounted to close upon eleven millions sterling. At the end it was somewhere within four thousand pounds of that amount. The Currency Offices imported 7,800,000 sovereigns, and against this, gold worth over four and a half millions was remitted by Government to England in connection with the purchase of silver investments on account of the Gold Reserve Fund. The net issues of gold to the public in the year amounted to about two and a quarter millions, nearly the whole of which appears to have been retained in the country, but whether in circulation or in hoards, or how much has been devoted to the manufacture of ornaments it is impossible to say. As regards local receipts and disbursements, dealt with under "Movement of Funds, it is shown that Bengal was the only province in which there was any large improvement in the local surplus. In Bombay the transactions connected with the new rupee coinage of the year produced a worseness of about three crores, and there was a decrease of about sixty lakhs in the Land Revenue collections brought about by unfavorable agricultural prospects. At the same time Council Bill payments were about sixty lakhs less than in the previous year and there was an improvement of about two crores in the net receipts from non-civil Departments owing to an increase in Railway revenue and a decrease in Military issues. Rupee remittances connected with the usual seasonal demands of coin in the various provinces were unusually heavy in the Punjab owing to bumper crops of wheat both in the autumn and the spring. Fifty lakhs of rupees were withdrawn from Rangoon to Bombay in April to replenish the balances which had been depleted by the heavy demands during the busy export season. A remittance of fifty lakhs was made from Bombay to Calcutta during the jute season in September. Remittances of gold from Calcutta to Bombay were made with the ultimate object of shipment to England for the purchase of silver. Other gold remittances were required to supply the demand for sovereigns in the various provinces which do not receive any considerable amount of imported gold.

Included in the points in the Resource operations of each province we find it noticed that, in Bombay, the amount remitted from the Reserve Treasury to the Presidency Bank was sixty-one lakhs less than in the previous year, owing to a corresponding decrease in Council Bill payments. The supplies from Bombay to District treasuries were twenty-five lakhs less and there was an increase of about forty-five lakhs in the amount of the district surplus withdrawn to the head-quarters. The Bank of Bombay took over 1,05 lakhs of district funds by equivalent payment in Bombay, against fourteen lakhs so taken in the preceding year. There was a decrease of nineteen lakhs in the amount of supply bills drawn by Aden on Bombay, but, on the other hand, the drawings of the other treasuries increased by nine lakhs. The sale of supply bills at Bombay on the district treasuries fell off by eighteen lakhs in consequence of the lateness of the cotton crops. In India generally the net amount transferred from the Reserve Treasury to the Bank of Bengal was 1,90 lakhs more than in the previous year, the increased help being required chiefly to meet larger Council Bill payments. The surplus accumulations at Ajmer and Sambhar amounted to 1,88 lakhs, of which 180 were withdrawn to Calcutta through the Currency Department, two lakhs in specie were supplied to Indore, and six lakhs were sent to Bombay in the shape of withdrawn and uncurrent coin. The Indore Treasury accumulated a surplus of 59 lakhs of whole rupees, of which 55 lakhs were received from the Indore Durbar for transfer to Calcutta and Bombay; the surplus was withdrawn to Calcutta through the Currency Department and 47 lakhs of the whole rupees were eventually moved to the Ajmer Currency Chest, the remaining twelve lakhs being sent to Delhi. Sixty-one lakhs were transferred in aid of the treasury balances from the Currency Chests at Quetta, and its sub-treasuries against opposite payments at Calcutta, and to admit of this transfer, the chests themselves were replenished with 44 lakhs in notes and coin from Karachi. The Political treasury at Hyderabad required help to the extent of twenty-three and a half lakhs but this was given through the agency of the Bank of Bengal.

THE BURMA OIL FIELDS.

THE absence of news lately from the Caucasus is probably caused by the greater importance of that which comes from the more northerly portions of the Russian Empire. At the present time little is known of the State of Baku, but what is very clear is that the riots which have been occuring during the past three months have had a very beneficial effect on the oil trade of Burma, The improvement in the Calcutta market was almost instantaneous with the receipt of the news of the cessation of work at Baku and a still further improvement followed immediately on the wrecking of the plant and firing of the wells. It is well-known that the Standard Oil Company has cast envious eyes on Burma and it is gratifying that the Indian Government has put down its foot and made strenuous efforts to frustrate so undesirable an event as a purchase by the great Trust. But, in its efforts to keep out the giant, the Government has greatly strengthened the position of the existing monopolist, the Burma Oil Company and, but for this, there might have been greater advancement and greater profit from the troubles in Russia. At the same time the Burma Oil Company has worked hard for the support given it. Yet East is East and the difference between the progress of the two companies is very great. The Standard has already thirty-five thousand mile of pipe line, while the Burma Company is still without any communication with the sea except the river. It is useless to say, as is done by "Indian Engineering," that the river affords all the necessary facilities for transport The laying of a large seaboard pipe line would no doubt prove an extremely expensive matter, but it would undoubtedly strengthen the position of the Company and would, in a short time, save sufficient in the way of transport to more than justify the outlay, To estimate the cost is a matter for experts but, whatever it may be, it is obvious that what has been done can be done again and if the Burma Companies refuse to entertain the idea there will be capitalists ready to step forward and, by embracing the opportunity of a readier delivery, take the market from the older firms who have had to bear all the hard work. There is undoubtedly a lack of competition in Burma and its effect has been felt in other ways before. Looking at the oil trade of the world it is impossible not to regret the lack of British enterprise which could here enter one of the most prosperous industries of the world and so strike a blow at a body which has been by no means considerate in its dealings,

THE CHANNEL PROBLEM.

Ever since the French mining engineer Mathieu proposed to Napoleon that he should drive a tunnel under the Straits of Dover and construct on the Varne shoals an international city and harbour of refuge, the problem of the Channel has provoked almost continual planning and discussion. Leaving swimming, ballooning and rowing out of account as possessing merely a sporting interest, there is left the choice of a tunnel, a bridge, or a railway train ferry as a practical alternative to a simple steamship service. If there were only passengers to be considered the steamship service would appear to be quite adequate, but goods traffic would be enormously facilitated and in some ways cheapened, if railway waggons could run without disturbance of their loads between inland stations in England and on the Continent. If the somewhat fantastic military objections to a tunnel could be overcome the tunnel would probably be the simplest and most satisfactory means to this end, for, unlike a bridge, it would leave clear the greatest and most crowded maritime thoroughfare in the world. But failing a tunnel, there is much to be said for a train ferry such as may be seen in America, Denmark, Italy, and other countries, and such as used to ply on a smaller scale, across the Firths of Forth and Tay. Those who desire to see how much may be said in favour of the train-ferry scheme—by which is meant of course, a service of specially built ferry steamers conveying trains—should consult a very able, exhaustive, and handsomely illustrated book called "The Train Ferry" by Mr. Ernest De Rodakowski. The author discusses the subject in its engineering, statistical, and commercial aspects, and his case (which was prepared in support of a Bill in Parliament) is put so convincingly that we are left wondering why, with all these manifest advantages to be reaped, the English and French railway companies have not already joined in carrying out the comparatively simple and inexpensive works that would enable them to gather in the harvest.

THE DISPUTED CARLINGFORD ESTATES.

The case of the disputed estates of the late Lord Carlingford, now under hearing in the Dublin Courts, recalls a romantic history. Were it not for the eccentricities of the Rev. Thomas Swifte, the grandfather of the famous Dean, who was a Herefordshire vicar, the Swifte estates or title would never have been called into existence. This divine, at the time of the outbreak of the war of rebellion, proffered his services to the Earl of Raglan, then in command of the Royalist forces. "I have nothing to bring to the cause but an old coat," he said, and he gravely laid the garment at the feet of Lord Raglan. Having learned of the eccentricities of the clergyman, the Earl had the coat examined, and 4,000 guineas were found. The vicar was granted his request, and, being translated from the pulpit to the battlefield, fought at the head of a troop of horse all through the campaign. The war over, his occupation was gone as well as his fortune, and he died in a state of destitution in London during the Commonwealth. At the restoration his eldest son, on the suggestion of the Duke of Ormonde, was installed in the Kilkenny estates which have since remained in the family. If the plaintiff in the present case, George Godwin Swifte (the first owner of the estates was named Godwin too), succeeds in his suit, his right to the title will probably be assumed. The peerage of Ireland has not been conferred since 1868, except in the case of Lord Curzon in 1898. The title would have its drawbacks to an ambitious man, for while an Irish peerage excludes the holder from election to the House of Commons for Irish constituencies, it does not entitle him to a seat in the House of Lords unless elected as a representative peer.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN will submit his list for the Ministry to the King on Monday next.

THE roof of Charing Cross station has collapsed. At least one life has been lost and many are injured.

THE Transport Assaye will now sail on the 11th December, instead of on the 9th idem.

THE R. I. M. S. Hardinge, is expected to arrive here on the 9th instant, from Rangoon, with troops on board.

THE death, after a protracted illness, of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan, is reported.

IT is notified that the Deputy Directors of Telegraphs will take rank in article 73 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

THE Government Railway Police are enquiring into the loss of a box of ammunition found short in a consignment of 458 boxes en route between Dum Dum and Agra last July.

OFFICIAL reports up to the 25th November, give 38,393, as the number of those, in receipt of famine relief of all kinds in Rajputana, there being an increase of 1,752 on the previous week. Distress was said to be not acute in Ajmere-Merwara, but to be increasing.

A SINGAPORE Magistrate has hit upon a method of dealing with mendacious witnesses. Having satisfied himself that the witness is lying, he makes him stand up at the end of the dock for a number of hours. This has a telling effect but must somewhat crowd the dock.

A RECENT number of the "North China Daily News," of Shanghai, contains the following somewhat startling information about Lord Kitchener in connection with the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance. "The Military Convention with reference to the new Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not yet concluded. It is already rumoured in Tokio that Lord Kitchener will go to Japan or a Japanese Commission will visit him in India."

THE Straits Government have refused to pay the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. the 24 per cent. that it claimed on its last half-year's working. Instead of 24 per cent. Government offer 6 per cent., claiming that the balance should be appropriated to depreciation, reserve and carry forward. At the meeting of shareholders on the 23rd ultimo, it was agreed that the matter should go before the Arbitration Court. Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews have been appointed Consulting Engineers to the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board.

CONSTRUCTION operations in connection with the Indian extension of the Central Persian telegraph line have just been begun at Karachi. The line will proceed to Panjgar (noted for its dates), "via" Las Beyla, a distance of over 300 miles. A portion of this work has been already completed. This line will eventually connect with the Indo-European Telegraph Company's system at Teheran, thus being not only one of the most important and direct routes from India to Europe, but the only aerial line to that country. Mr. S. Newcome Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, is in charge of the work.

"REUTER'S AGENCY" has received a statement from an authoritative source on the subject of Anglo-Russian relations which contains the following passages :—It is a fact that discussions of a most friendly character have taken place between the two Governments with a view to eliminating matters of difficulty which might prove obstacles to future negotiations when the time is ripe for their commencement. While for the moment definite political steps would not be opportune, it is felt that the time has arrived for cultivating closer commercial relations. At present these are regulated by the Anglo-Russian Treaty of Commerce of 1859, an antiquated instrument which does not suitably apply to many of the conditions of modern trade. . . . There is reason to believe that definite suggestions have been put forward for a revision of the treaty.

MR. HENRY HUGH ARMSTEAD, R. A., sculptor, whose death is reported, was born in London, on June 18th, 1828. He studied at several art schools, including the Royal Academy. He executed many important works. Twenty years ago, the name of Mr. Armstead was much in the mouths of artists and those interested in art, for he had been commissioned to supply the modellings for eight of the sixteen sides of the podium of the Albert Memorial. Mr. Armstead's contributions to the Memorial were Poetry, Music, and Painting. As the group of painters comprises no less than thirty-six figures, and the poets and musicians a similar number, and as they are all clad in presumably accurate costumes, and look presumably as they looked in life, Mr. Armstead understood the meaning of research. He was also responsible for the four large bronze figures representing Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine, and Rhetoric. To the profession of modelling Mr. Armstead also added that of chaser of gold, silver, and jewellery. He designed the carved oak panels beneath Dyce's frescoes at Westminster Palace, the mural decorations at St. Mary's Cambridge, and the figures of Paul, David and Moses, in the reredos of Westminster Abbey. He was elected A.R.A., 1875 and R.A., in 1879.

THE PICTURES OF THE KING.

STUDENTS and lovers of art have long wished for work on a scale of suitable dignity dealing with the paintings in the Royal collections. With Buckingham Palace, which forms the first part of the work which Mr. Lionel Cust is performing, the desire has been quickened since Queen Victoria's death by the difficulty of gaining access to the collection, as under King Edward it is more than an occasional residence of Royalty. Its treasures are only vaguely known to the general, and until now there has been no separate work on the subject, although of course Dr. Waagen and Mrs. Jamieson in the forties dealt with it in fairly comprehensive chapters. The re-arrangement of the Royal collection after the accession of King Edward and the removal of the contents from Osborne House have offered a good opportunity for a careful survey and record.

The pictures selected, which consist of one hundred pieces, show very clearly how valuable to art were the services of two of our most unsatisfactory Kings. Charles I. was the greatest collector of his great century, the equal, if his country would have stood it, of the magnificent Francis I. He brought Vandyke and Rubens to England and kept Inigo Jones there, and his ambassador made treaties about pictures and his agents scoured the Continent for its treasures. Vanderdoort's catalogue shows how truly royal was his collection, and although many reputations have blossomed and others have faded since his time, his taste on the whole has gained the applause of the ages. Many gems of the Louvre and the Prado, Vienna and the Hermitage were Charles's. The Revolution scattered them. It is to be noticed that King Edward's Surveyor holds that the sales were "no mere acts of vandalism, but dictated by necessity, for the Parliament party were not only in possession of an entirely empty exchequer, but had all the King's and Queen's debts and liabilities to defray." All Europe swarmed to the sale, and a sum equal to a million pounds in to-day's valuations resulted. But what a revolution had lost was partly returned by a revolution. George IV., whose genuine taste for Dutch art at a time when the tide ran high for Italy, acquired several of the lost masterpieces at the wreck of the French Monarchy—although to be sure, the Wallace collection fared better,—and his purchase of the famous Baring pictures established the reputation of the Buckingham Palace collection. Between Charles I and George IV. the only notable additions had been made by George III., who patronised Gainsborough and Reynolds, although he liked West and had a warm side for the stodgy. It would be affectation to say that her late Majesty showed any great sympathy or discrimination in her dealings pith Victorian art in its higher aspects, preferring rather that glossy type of artistry by Landseer, Winterhalter, Angeli, and other forgotten painters. The Victorian Exhibition, with its hosts of third-rate Royal portraits, was the only item in the Jubilee rejoicing that her subjects had to mourn. The Prince Consort, however, has proved to be a remarkable judge of primitive art, as demonstrated by several of the pictures here that were formerly hung at Osborne and by recent loans to the Burlington Club's exhibitions. It is a keen regret to many that there is not in existence a portrait of his Majesty of permanent artistic importance. It is true that Mr. Orchardson painted him in his large group of the Royal Family for the Royal Agricultural Society, but, chiefly owing to the circumstances of the work it is not among his major achievements. The King's additions to the Royal collection, as seen in this work, consist mainly of Beechey's portrait of George IV. in uniform, purchased at the Cambridge sale.

Compared with Bridgewater House, Buckingham Palace has a limited range. The modern section contains Gainsborough's lovely full length of Anne, Duchess of Cumberland, and as a companion Reynold's seated portraits of the much-discussed Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, who at one time would have seemed strange figures in the Royal Palace. Reynold's sumptuous "Lord Rockingham" and his interesting "Death of Dido" and Gainsborough's beautiful "Johann Fischer," the oboe player and the well-known "Colonel St. Leger on his Horse" almost exhaust the list of first-rate English works. Hoppner, Beechey, Watts, Wilkie and Leighton are represented.

The Dutch-Flemish section is among the three most famous in England. It contains two Rembrandts that are amongst the very greatest—the early "Shipbuilder and his Wife" where his grave precision of style only accentuates the touching humanity of the two old figures in the attitudes of their every day life, and the other, "The Lady with a Fan," painted eight years later. Some people even Prefer these more simply conceived and more closely human things to the later work, when the full fire of transcendentalism played upon his art, such tremendous visions as we see darkly in the much-sunken Adoration of the Magi were revealed. The portrait of Rembrandt belongs to the transition stage, when the death of Saskia had turned his life inward. The curious "Noli me Tangere" with its naive imaginative strength, belongs to 1638. The portrait of Sakia and his wife (formerly the Burgomaster Pancras and his wife) might almost have been attributed to the school of Rembrandt especially as Mr. Cust agrees with Bredius's conclusions. It certainly lacks the edge of Rembrandt's seeing. We hesitate also over the portrait of a Man, otherwise known as a Burgomaster of Amsterdam. This work is not given, by the way, in Michel's catalogue. The Hals portrait of a middle-aged man (which is reproduced in this page) is known as one one of the most free and sterling works of the master, painted in his middle period. It was exhibited at Burlington House some years ago. The picture of the young man with a cane is peculiarly interesting as one of the very few studies by Hals in existence. There are two first-rate examples of De Hooch. The Metsus include the masterly "Man with Violoncello," but we miss the portrait of the painter at a bow window of which Waagen speaks. Terboch's retouched but exquisite. "The Letter," four works by Dou, four by Teniers the younger an extremely fine Van Slingelandt, "The Lace Maker," and good examples of Van Ostade and of both Van de Veldes, a splendid Ruysdael landscape—a luminous, austere evening view,—two Hobbemas, and a very grand Paul Potter are among the treasures. The Buckingham Palace Cuyps need only to be mentioned. They include the superb "An Officer with Grey Spotted Horse" and a "Negro Page with Horse," while the Wouvermans include that masterly arrangement of warlike figures and storm sky called "Le Coup de Pistolet." Rubens's brilliant sketch for the "Assumption of the Virgin" at the Carmelite Church at Brussels and Coques's "Family of Verbiest" are other rare works.

Italian art is chiefly represented by that Mysterous composition of three figures called "The Lovers" which is attributed to Titian—It has been a Giorgione in its time,—and a landscape with shepherd a piece of great force and movement but hardly large in detail for the master, and a fine panel of two saints by Peselino. A delicious Watteau, now called "The Surprise" but formerly known with equally good reason as "Le Baiser" and "Harlequin and Pierrot," Claude's "Europa," and Greuze's "Maternal Love," a first class example, are the best of the French school.

Mr. Cust has done his work with the learned discrimination and tempered enthusiasm to be expected from the Surveyor of the King's Pictures. Most Judges will agree with him in the statement that the Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine is of the school of MeMline and that the FraAngelico, The Virgin and Child with two Angels, is doubtful, but he expresses no no qualms about the Corset Blue, which even in the reproduction ehas nothing of the magical precision in arrangement or flipidity of style that would entitle it to the rare hand of Gabriel Metsu. It would have been idteresting to learn something of the condition of the pictures. Waagenmentions (the so-called) Rubens's great St. George and the Dragon as spotty and much darkened, and several other pictures are reported as party repainted.

The reproductions are remarkable even in these days, when taste and skill in reproduction of pictures seem to have reached their height. Such prints as those of De Hooch's "Game of Cards" or Watteau's "The Surprise" are able to give a degree of pleasure for which we would give many paintings. There is, however, a something still to be done, for, as we see in the face of the standing girl in Terboch's Letter where a strong reflected light competes with local colour, the result in black and white is somewhat misleading.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court, yesterday; and the following case was tried before his Dordship and a special jury.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PATHAN.

Kalifa Rassool, a Pathan, was charged with causing the death of Deenshah Meershah, another Pathan, on the night of the 27th November last, in a house in Kombharwada, by stabbing him with a knife Mr Kirkpatrick and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, which Mr. Rustom Wadia, defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. R. G. Monteath, Foreman.

Mr. Mahomed H. Lalji.	Mr. J. H. Gray.
Mr. Keshavdas Gokaldas.	Mr. W. Priestley
Mr. A. B. Price.	Mr C. B. Robinson
Mr. Jaibhai D. Bharda.	Mr. G. A. Primmer.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in opening the case to the jury, said that on the night in question in a house in which Nurula Niamat a Pathan, was an occupant, in the top-room, there were besides the deceased eight or nine Pathans. Some of them started playing cards, accused and deceased among them. There was a quarrel between the accused and the deceased with reference to the game, and there was a struggle between them, but the others interfering, they were separated After being separated, accused suddenly made a rush, drew his knife, and stabbed the deceased, who fell down on the floor. The matter was reported to the Police. Superintendent Stanford and Inspector Hassan arrived on the scene. The deceased, who was lying on the floor bleeding, was removed in a gharry to the hospital, but before the hospital was reached, he was found dead. Death had been caused by the wound inflicted by the accused with the knife. The knife was subsequently found at the place by the Police. Later, the police went and found the accused near Nagpada Road. In reading to the jury the Section of the Penal Code bearing on the charge of murder counsel drew the attention of the jury to the fact that the three points requiring consideration in a case of murder were the act, the intention, and the circumstances.

Evidence was then led.

One Pathan witness, Syed Mirkhan Madar, having persisted in making rambling statements and refused returning direct answers to the questions put to him by Mr. Kirkpatrick, counsel obtained permission from the Judge to cross-examine him. At the conclusion of this witness's he was ordered to remain in Court, and he was told not to communicate in any way with the other witnesses in the case.

The next witness was Nurula, the tenant of the room. The Judge acting on suggestion made by Mr Kirkpatrick, ordered the swearing in of a Pushtu-speaking interpreter, in order to make a much more satisfactory progress with the witnesses than hitherto. A Pathan was specially sworn in for the purpose. The Court Interpreter, Mr. Irani, translated counsel's questions to him in Urdu, which he interpreted to the witness in Pushtu, and rendered witness's reply in Urdu to Mr. Irani, who put it to the Court in English.

Several statements made by Syed Mirkhan Madar, the witness mationed before to Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, having been denied or altered considerably during the trial, the Coroner was called, and examined to prove the evidence Syed Mirkhan in the inquiry gave before the Coroner.

Cross examined by Mr. Wadia, witness (Mr. Byrne) said the Coroner's Interpreter was Mr. Erachshah A Parakh. As the witnesses were Pushtu-speaking Pathans Haji Abdul Rehman, who was present in Court, used to render their testimony in Urdu, which again was translated into English by Mr. Erachshah Parakh in the Coroner's Court.

Further evidence was recorded and the Court adjourned till this morning.

ABSENTING JURORS.

Mr. Sorabji N. Nullaseth, a common juror, who was fined Rs. 30 for having been absent from Court on Saturday the 2nd instant, when his name was called out, had filed an affidavit petitioning the Judge to remit the fine under the circumstances disclosed in that document.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, on behalf of the petitioner explained that on the day in question his client's master, Mr. F. W. Shaw of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Company, arrived from home. Petitioner Shaw and Company, arrived from home. Petitioner went on board the steamer, and started back in time to arrive in the High Court; but the currents being against him, it took him a long time to reach shore. Thus he was half-an-hour late in arriving at the Court.

The Judge said that as a matter of indulgence he would remit the fine this time, but he would not allow this again. Jurors should be more careful of their duties, and not trust, as in this instance, to the elements.

Yesterday, Mr. C. B. Ramsay, and Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathuhoy were fined Rs. 50 each for being absent from Court when their names were called.

CASE TRAVERSED.

On the application of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Counsel for the Crown, the case against Ganpat Babu was traversed to the next Sessions. Accused had been committed by the Coroner for murder, and he was now in the Lunatic Asylum. The usual magisterial proceedings of the case had also not been received by the Clerk of the Crown.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MANOCKJEE COWASJEE AND ANOTHER

Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, applied for an examination of the mortgagees of the insolvents' firm of Messrs. Morena and Co. His Lordship granted the application, and fixed the examination for the next court day.

RE DEWJEE VARSANG.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for extension of time to file his schedule. His Lordship granted two months' extension of the time.

RE MADHAVJEE SHRIRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the final discharge of the insolvent. There was no opposition, and the insolvent was granted a final discharge.

RE HAFEZ ABDUL HAFEZ.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of time to file the schedule. The application was granted.

RE F. T. YATES.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of Messrs. Langley and Co., opposed the application, remarking that as the insolvent had now got employment, he should pay Rs. 10 per month to the Official Assignee for the benefit of his creditors. His Lordship ordered insolvent to pay to the Official Assignee Rs. 10 per month for the benefit of the creditors.

RE MAHOMED ALI GULAM HUSEIN.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE RAMCHUNDRA VISHNU.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE MORANJEE LALJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE GUNPAT LAJJARAM.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent had sold his property, but had not accounted for it. His Lordship refused the application.

RE LUCHMINARAYEN SHIVCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the Official Assignee and Mr. Manker for two of the insolvents; and by consent, his Lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter till the 10th January next.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Naranjee Ramjee; Dewchand Meghjee; Oomed Jagga Lohar; Laljee Ladha Joshi; Essufali Abdoolali and another; Ismail Sulymahomed and another; and Gajanan Shamrao.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28th November:—

PREVENTION OF RICK FIRES.

Resumed consideration, with reference to Item 2 of the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 21st November of papers underlying Circulars Nos 371 and 376 on letter from the Engineer, forwarding two alternative plans and estimates of the fire service arrangement necessary for the two proposed dispositions of hay-stacks on the Flats.

Read the following memorandum by the Engineer, dated the 25th November:—

The sum realized for plots for hay-stacks was in 1904-05 Rs. 8,00, and in the current year up to date Rs. 1,750. These plots are mostly let towards the end of the cold and in the hot weather.

There is no objection to the blocks of stacks being placed at not less than 300 ft. apart, except that our income will be somewhat reduced. At the time of the fire 40 plots were let, and though 31 of these were only partially occupied, 40 separate plots were required. The accompanying plan shows the arrangement now suggested which would give 28 plots. The cost will be substantially the same as that reported under this office No. 6232 of 31st October 1905, unless the fire service is done away with.

I do not agree that a fire service is of no practical use with a hay fire. A service with no pressure in the mains as was the case when this fire broke out, is certainly useless. Burning hay travels a great distance. On the morning after the fire I found burnt hay all over the Byculla Club grounds, and there was fortunately only a light breeze. I believe that 300 ft. between the blocks is but little better than 100 ft., and I think that the power to wet the exterior of stacks in the neighbourhood and to put out burning wisps as they fall on those stacks is of considerable importance.

Higher fees might be charged for unpressed hay, but by far the greater quantity comes unpressed, and will not come to us if a higher fee is charged.

I would prefer not to make use of the Clerk Road frontage, because the proximity of the road is in my opinion a source of danger. In any case I should consider it necessary to employ at least one day not let any of these plots while those in the position were available. And I should and one night watchman for these plots and possibly two night watchmen.

It is no considered practicable or in accordance with common sense to exclude all but pressed hay. It would result in our letting two or three stacks only, while the rest would be stacked elsewhere. We are doing our best to induce the men to bring pressed hay, and I think that this may best be left to us.

It is quite impracticable to do the pressing ourselves. The hay is brought in in large quantities at the end of the season, and a hay press of the improved pattern now in use in this Presidency, costing Rs. 500, would not in the best circumstances press more than 10 bales per hour.

After discussion it was resolved—

Resolution—That arrangement shown on Engineer's plan which provides for groups of five plots at 300 feet in every 4th should be adopted, except that the Clerk Road frontage should not be used for this purpose.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,760 for necessary extension of the fire service along the hay-stacks road, is sanctioned.

THE OVERBRIDGES

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolutions of the 18 July, papers underlying Circular No. 332 of 1905 on the following letter from the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Railway Branch), of the 14th November.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with my No. 1734, dated the 30th June on the subject of the retention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway south of Grant Road, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Trustees, copy of a letter which has been addressed by Government to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th November together with extract paras 1 and 2 from the letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, dated the 4th October therein referred to.

Letter from the officiating Secretary to Government P. W. D. (Railway), to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th November.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter dated the 21st July relative to the construction of overbridges on the Chowpatti-Colaba Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the question of the feasibility of cutting off that railway at Grant Road Station I am directed to state for the information of your Chamber, that an extract from the speech by the Honble Mr. Armstrong at the Legislative Council Meeting of the 8th July on the subject of Railway facilities in Bombay, as also of the portion of the Honble Sir James Mountasth's speech in reply to Mr Armstrong delivered at the Council Meeting of the 14th July were duly forwarded, under the order of Government to the Chairman of the Railway Board.

I am now to forward for information a copy of the correspondent from which your Chamber will observe that Municipal Corporation agree that the decision that the railway line must remain for passenger traffic, at any rate as far as Church Gate Station has been arrived at after sufficient enquiry and careful consideration of the requirements of a large section of the public and they consider that in view of the reasons explained by Government, it is necessary, in the public interest, that the line in question should be maintained, and that therefore the construction of the proposed overbridge at the site south of Marine Lines Station should be proceeded with without delay.

This decision of the Corporation necessarily applies also to the question of the construction of the overbridge in the vicinity of the Charni Road Crossing.

These views of the Corporation also have been placed before the Railway Board and I am now directed to state, for the information of your Chamber, that the Railway Board are glad to have this weighty corroborative testimony to the correctness of the decision which was arrived at by H. E. the Governor in Council and fully concurred in by them.

I am to add that orders are issuing for the commencement of work on the overbridge in the vicinity of the Charni Road Level Crossing, and that orders in connection with the overbridge to the south of the Marine Lines Station are expected to be issued shortly.

Extract paras. 1 and 2 from the President, Municipal Corporation, dated 4th October to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Bombay:—

"I have the honor, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to reply to your letter dated the 22nd May, regarding the proposed construction of an overbridge across the Queen's Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the south of the Marine Lines Station of that railway.

It was stated in your letter under reference that the Railway Company are willing to commence the construction of the bridge south of the Marine Lines Station at once, and that the Railway Board consider that the B. B. and C. I. Railway must, under any circumstances be continued as far as Church Gate, and that the bridge should be constructed. In my letter to you, dated the 22nd June I requested to be favoured with the reasons that influenced the Railway Board in arriving at this decision. From your reply dated the 28th June, which I have now the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, it appears that the decision that the line must remain for passenger traffic, at any rate as far as Church Gate Station, has been arrived at after sufficient enquiry and careful consideration of the requirements of a large section of the public. The Corporation consider that, in view of the reasons explained by Government, it is necessary, in the public interest, that the line in question should be maintained, and that therefore the construction of the proposed overbridge should be proceeded with without delay."

Resolution.—To be recorded.

STANARD TIME,

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated the 15th November, regarding the adoption of Indian Standard Time in the City of Bombay:—

Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated the 31st August:—

"I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to inform you that, at a General Meeting of the members held on the 30th instant, the following Resolution was adopted, Viz., 'That this Chamber is in favour of the adoption of Standard Time in Bombay, and that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay.' The votes recorded were 16 against and 51 for Standard Time."

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, dated the 2nd September:—

"I am directed to communicate for your information that, at a meeting held on the 29th of June last, it was resolved that this Association adopt Standard Time. It is found, however that the use of such time would be of no advantage until the public clocks are altered to Standard Time."

Resolution by the Bombay Port Trust, dated the 5th September "In the opinion of the Board the adoption of Standard Time in Bombay is desirable, and a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay."

Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, dated the 29th September.

Forwarding copy of the Association's Resolution against the introduction of Standard Time in the City of Bombay.

Letter from the Chairman, Grain Merchants' Association, dated the 13th October.

Forwarding copy of the Association's Resolution disapproving of the adoption of Standard Time.

Letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, dated the 13th October.

"In reply to your letter dated the 20th September asking the opinion of the Corporation on the question of the adoption of "Standard Time" in Bombay City, in place of local time, I have the honour, by desire of the Corporation, to state, for the information of Government, that the Corporation are in favour of the adoption of "Standard Time" in the City and will be prepared to adopt it for all Municipal purposes.

I beg to send a copy of the record of the proceedings of the Corporation in dealing with the subject.

Letter to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Meteorology) dated the 17th October:—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of Circular dated 27th May Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Meteorology), I am directed to request you to be so good as to obtain the approval of the Government of India to the adoption of "Standard Time" in all Government institutions and offices (including Military and other offices immediately under the Government of India) in the City of Bombay with effect from the 1st December, and to communicate their decision to this Government by telegram in order that the earliest possible notice may be given.

"The Chamber of Commerce, Municipal Corporation, Port Trustees and Bombay Presidency Trades, Association have passed Resolutions in favour of the general adoption of Standard Time in the City, and Government have been informed that the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Native Share Brokers' Association and the Millowners, Association are also in favour of the change. On the other hand, the Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association has sent a copy of three Resolutions passed by the Association in which their objections to the introduction of Standard Time are stated.

"It seems possible that the adoption of Standard Time may just at first be confined to business offices outside the native town, to all mills and factories, clubs and private residences, besides Government offices and institutions, but His Excellency in Council feels little doubt that it will very soon be accepted by the native community, as it has been throughout the rest of India.

Telegram from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Meteorology), dated the 27th October.

"Yours letter dated 17th instant, India approve of adoption of Standard Time in all Government Institutions and offices, including Military and other offices immediately under India in the City of Bombay with effect from 1st Debember, and are gratified by decision arrived at by the Government and people of Bombay.

Letter from the Vice-President of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, dated the 4th November:—

Forwarding copy of a Resolution passed by the meeting expressing its disapproval of the introduction of the Standard Time in the City.

Telegram to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated the 4th November:—

"Your telegram dated 27th ultimo, in order to avoid inconvenience arising in consequence of the short notice for the adoption of Standard Time, and to be in accord with the wishes of nearly every public body, this Government, with the approval of the Government of India, propose to postpone introduction from 1st December to 1st January. Kindly give approval tangently.

Telegram from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Meteorology), dated the 7th November:—

"Your telegram, dated 4th instant. Postpone of introduction of Standard Time to 1st January next approved."

Letter from Secretary, Millowners' Association, dated the 10th November.

Stating that 38 members have voted in favour of the adoption of Standard Time and 15 against.

Resolution.—The Government of India having approved of the adoption of Standard Time in all Government institutions and offices, including all Military and other offices immediately under that Government, in the City of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Standard Time shall be held to be the official time in this city for purposes from and after the 1st January 1906.

The Chairman's proposition that the papers be recorded and that Standard Time should be adopted in the Trust Offices from and after the 1st January having been adopted by a majority, Mr. Wacha demanded a poll, the result of which was follows:—For—The Chairman, Brig.-General Greenfield, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Sheppard Dr. Viegas, Mr. Forbes, The Honble Mr. Hughes, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. Against—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Wacha.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—To be recoreded. "Standard Time" should be adopted in the Trust Offices from and after 1st January.

CHARITABLE FUNDS.

Considered papers underlying Circulars on the following petition, dated the 12th October from the Trustees of the Sett Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds:—

That your petisoners are the present Trustees of a Charitable Trust established in the year 1882 by the late Mr. Merwanji Framji Panday, and amongst the several charitable properties vested in them as such, is the institution known as the Panday Sanitarium immediately to the south of the extensive Reclamation Scheme which is being carried out by the Bombay Improvement Trust at Colaba.

The Panday Sanitarium is the pioneer of its kind of Western India, and it may fairly be claimed for it that it has for nearly half a century proved to be a very valuable charitable institution, affording as it has to many who have been broken down by sickness that quite restful retreat under proper sanitary conditions, which was so needful for restoring their health.

With these objects in view this institution was founded on a generous scale by reclaiming the site of the present building from the sea, so that its waters at full tide might surround the site on three sides, and thus secure that absolute cleanliness so necessary for a health resort of the kind. Its special advantages in this respect have been materially interfered with by the Board's reclamation on and beyond the northern boundary, but this your petitioners recognise was unavoidable.

They cannot however help entertaining serious apprehensions that, unless proper precautions are taken and provision made, the beneficent objects of the institution may be even more seriously prejudiced by the creation of other conditions tending to cause nuisances and actively militate against the sanitary advantages heretofore so fully enjoyed by the institution.

The close proximity of buildings, with their attendant drains, privies and urinals, would, it must be admitted, be most detrimental to the value of the institution as a health resort. Those evils can, to a certain extent, be obviated or mitigated by leaving a wide passage between the north boundary of the Institution and any building sites on the ground reclaimed by the Board.

Your petitioners would further point out that the open yard and garden in the centre of the institution had outlets provided for the passage of rain water into the sea; these holes or outlets which opened through the stone wall forming the northern boundary of the institution have been closed by the reclamaton on this side, with the result that the storm water drainage from the grounds of the institution has been cut off, and this evil has been greatly aggravated by the fact that the level of the Improvement Trust Reclamation is higher than the level of the garden of the institution, of which your petitioners are the Trustees, the inevitable effect of which must be not only to prevent the escape of the storm water drainage of the Sanitarium premises but to add to that the water which will percolate into and through those premises from the reclaimed areas, thus increasing largely the humidity from which the institution has hitherto been so free, tending to destroy partially at any rate the value of the Institution as a health resort and frustrate the objects its generous donors had view.

Your petitioners therefore pray that a road road of not less then 30 feet in width be constructed between the Sanitrium on its north side and the new colony which mush soon spring up on the reclaimed sites, and that proper provision may be made to take the place of the means of drainage which the institotion enjoyed until the reclamation was made. Such a road while serving the purpose of demarcating this new colony will, it is hoped, secure to a deserving institution, the continuance of a few of the benefits earned by long and almost prescriptive enjoyment benefits, the creation of whelce (where not already existing) is one of the main objects for which the Improvement Trust was called intdoex stence.

And your petitiomers will as in duty bound pray, &c.

Read the following report by the Engineer, dated 6th November.

The petitioners ask that a road be constructed between the new building plots on the Colaba Reclamation and the Panday Sanitarium. They say that this Sanitarium was constructed so as to have the sea on three sides and thus secure absolute cleanliness, and that though it was unevoidable that this spacial advantage should be lost through our reclamation, they apprehend that the objects of the institution may be very seriously prejudiced by the drains, privies and urinals on our building plots. I need hardly say that their apprehensions are altogether without foundation. It is not to be expected that this Sanitarium should remain for ever surrounded by the sea on three sides, or indeed that it should retain its frontage on the sea. The foreshore is at times unsavoury, and our properties will be of a good class and well kept. Our properties lie to the north and will therefore not cut off any breeze of value. The only objection that can be considered is that the buildings on our plots will come to as near as 15 feet from their boundary. The buildings are about 34 feet from that boundary. There will thus be about 39 feet between the building which I consider sufficient. But if the Board desires it, another 10 or 15 feet could be added to the garden on this side of our nearest plots.

They further state that their surface water was drained into the sea by a number of openings on three sides, and that those to the north have been closed by our reclamation. This is unavoidable, and they cannot claim that such openings should be maintained for ever. This drainage can very easily be discharged to the west, and we have left an opening in our sea wall for this.

The real object of the petitioners is of course to get a long frontage where the sea orginally was. This frontage would be of considerable value to them. But there is no reason why the Board should go to the expense of making a road for this purpose.

Read the minutes thereon.

It was resolved—

Resolution—The Trustees of the Panday Sanitarium should be asked, in reference to their letter, whether, in the event of the Board agreeing to make the road suggested, they would be prepared to pay half the cost thereof including the value of the land, or, alternatively, will give up land sufficient for one-half the width of the road and pay half the cost of construction of the road including the necessary drains and sewers.

THE ROYAL MUSEUM.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 24th October, the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated the 15th November, regarding the award in respect of the Crescent site, resumed for the erection of the proposed Prince of Wales Museum of Western India:—

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Optum, Bombay, dated the 3rd November:—

"With reference to Governmet Resolution, dated 6th ultimo, I have the honour to submit, herewith a copy of the valuation award made by me under Section 51 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, IV of 1898, in respect of the Crescent site.

A copy of the award has also been furnished to the Trust.

Read Government Resolution (General Department), dated 6th October.

Read Collector's letter dated 17th October to the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

Read letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust dated 31st October intimating that the Trust do not prefer any claim under Section 51 (1) (b) and (c) of the Act.

Award under Section 51 (1).

The schedule area of the land to be resumed is 31957 square yards. The schedule value in respect of this area is Rs. 7,98,925.

Under Section 68 (7) of the City of Bombay, Improvement Act, IV of 1898, the capital debt due to the Secretary of State for India in Council should be reduced by as amount.

Resolution.—Copy of the award should be forwarded to the Account-General for information.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The capital debt of the Board should be reduced accordingly and Government be informed.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 3rd October letter from Messrs. Bennet and Co., Auctioneers forwarding agreements from Mr. R. J. Tata the purchaser of the right to the building lease of Plots Nos 33 and 37 on the Waudby Road of the Hornby Road Estate, the rates being Rs. 102 and Rs. 100 per square yard respectively.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

For some little time past the island of Tristan da Cunha has been brought somewhat prominently to the notice of the public in connection with the doings of the ship Pandora. To the majority of people the island is little more than a name for it lies far out in the South Atlantic, outside the usual track of ships, and only on rare occasions is news gleaned of its inhabitants. Yet for nearly a hundred years it has been a British dependency, although it was discovered by the Portuguese explorer, Tristan da Cunha in 1506, any was at one time held by a party of Americans. When, however, Napoleon was imprisoned on the neighbouring island of St. Helena, it was deemed advisable to occupy Tristan da Cunha with British soldiers in order to be prepared for eventualities. But when Napoleon died, the soldiers were withdrawn, and from that time the island community has consisted entirely of civilians. At first the island contained only a dozen souls, of whom a man named Glass was elected as chief. After a while a few men and women im migrants from the Cape arrived, and formed a little colony in one of the few fertile tracts of the island. As the years passed the population slowly increased, until at one time the island contained nearly one hundred souls. Then there came a change. The little community, which had for so long been regarded as one family experienced a process of disruption. The old ways failed to appeal to some of the younger members, while the limitations of their surroundings gave rise to a spirit of unrest. When, therefore, an opportunity occurred of emigrating to the Cape they gladly availed themselves of it.

Communication with Tristan is at the best of times very limited. Occasionally, however, small coasting vessels run down from the Cape in order to "do a deal" with the inhabitants. It was in one of these expeditions that I had an opportunity of seeing the islanders and learning something of their lives. Our ship had brought up a short distance from the beach, and almost before we had the canvas furled some of the islanders came aboard. And a strange sight they presented. Hardly two of the men were dressed alike. Some wore cast-off garments acquired from sailors of passing ships, some had home-made clothing of canvas, while others had coats and pants made of sheep or goat skins. Unkempt and unshaven they looked pretty wild lot. Yet their manner was wholly at variance with their looks. There was a diffidence in their bearing which in a woman one would have termed shyness. Their voices were quiet and not unpleasant in tone, and when they became merry, instead of boisterous mirth, they laughed quietly. They had apparently the simplicity and guilelessness of children. They made known their wants almost deferentially, and they bartered their sheep, poultry, and vegetables in a generous spirit. They had need for most things on the island, it seemed, and whatever was offered them they gladly accepted. Indeed in all their dealings they showed none of the grabbing acquisitiveness which usually marks the natives of southern seas. When it became necessary for the islanders to return to the shore I accompanied them. A hard pull brought us to the beach near the little town that bears the name of Edinburgh. Before us lay a handful of quaint-looking cottages, sprinkeld in a plain at the foot of a dark, grim mountain some thousands of feet high. Its base was bleak and bare, but half-way up a thick scrub partially relieved its gaunt ness.

For the time being the chief boatman was to be my host and his little thatched-roof cottage was to be my home. His wife, upon our approach, came forward to receive us with two sturdy little children of six and four clinging to her skirts. Like her husband, she looked the picture of rude health, being bright, alert and as agile as one of the goats on the mountain side. As for the children, they laughed, ran, and jumped as only children can who spend the greater part of their lives out of doors. When, subsequently, the question of infantile complaints was broached, I was assured that the children on the island were, as a rule, entirely free from all forms of disease, and this immunity also extended to the men and women.

As I learnt and saw more of the islanders I was struck with the excellence of their physique, notwithstanding the fact that for three generations they had been marrying and giving in marriage amongst themselves. Under such circumstances, one might reasonably have expected that they would show signs of degeneration, both morally and physically. Yet such was not the case. Their personal appearance effectually disposed of any idea of physical deterioration. Broad-shouldered, lithesome, and sinewy they gave ample evidence of fine physical power. And their standard of morality seemed to be on an equally high plane.

I inquired how and where the wrongdoers were punished. My host smiled. They had no prison-house, he assured me, for there were was no need of one. Happy islanders! I thought; no prison, and no need of one! This, too, in a place where education—the surest safeguard against crime, we are told—was practically non-existent.

The islanders, have, of course, a chieftain. He apparently held his office by virtue of his patriarchal age. In manner he was like his brethren, kind, simple, and courteous. But he took a mournful pleasure in recalling the glories of bygone days. when tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and spirits could be obtained in abundant quantities from passing ships in return for commodities from the shore. Those days, however, he assured me sadly, were no more. The almost universal substitution of steam for sailing power had caused the islanders to lose touch with the world, so to speak, for steamers bound to the East shaped a course away from the island. Sailing ships, he regretfully added, were seldom seen now, and when they were very few of them attempted to communicate with the shore; hence their opportunities of getting a better supply of the common necessaries of life seemed to diminish year by year.

The chief stated—and he wished the fact might be made known to masters of vessels—that his people would gladly supply meat and vegetables to passing ships that came within reasonable distance of the island. Moreover, he pointed out that ships ran no danger in standing close into the shore on the "north" side of the island, as here the current sets to the north-east, and consequently there is no fear of sailing ships drifting ashore should it fall calm.—A Visitor.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and reliet from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripou the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, Londog

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREATEST STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
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Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
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DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS
MALTED MILK
A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD,
Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

Happy is the fortune of those who, when the political burden is relaxed, can fly to literature. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, and Lord Rosebery have just enlivened the recess with literary discourses. Since then Mr. Haldane has told us how a philosopher occupies the vacant hour of opposition, and I see that, as the fruit of enforced leisure, we are about to receive through Messrs. Macmillan a book on Ronsard and La Pleiade from the accomplished pen of Mr. George Wyndham. Mr. Wyndham thinks the time is ripe for an English entente cordiale of French lyric poetry, and hopes that the poets of the two lands endowed with the most ancient and glorious traditions of song may raise again their hymns to divine beauty in conscious antiphonies from either shore.

Lord Rosebery has paid one of the handsomest tributes to the art of fiction that it has ever received. From the Waverley novels he dates a new nation's epoch for Scotland. The Waverley novels, he told the Scottish History Society, really demolished, or put an end to, the isolation of Scotland. Lord Rosebery, if it is true, does not wholly rejoice in the results of the revolution. It was that isolation, he remarked, that made Scotland peculiar and interesting. The Waverley Novels, he went on, opened the gates of Scotland to all lovers of romance throughout the world. From that date, which coincided pretty nearly also with the introduction of railways, a irruption into Scotland of outer influences has been taking place, and we have lost that singular and peculiar demeanour—those very strong national characteristics which really make the subject matter of the operations of our Scottish History Society. Lord Rosebery gave this as a reason why the society should limit its attention to documents before that date. The theory makes a picturesque supplement to Mr. Balfour's thesis about the literary effect of the political union.

However superabundant already the literature of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, Mr. Holman-Hunt's after importance is the greater, inasmuch as Mr. Holman Hunt himself announces that his book, which Messrs. Macmillan publish with the title, Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, will have for one main object the correction of mistakes and misstatements that have gained an almost universal currency. He says that the Life of Millais supplied the first accurate information to the world about the relative positions of the first three active members of the body. Mr. Holman-Hunt's memoranda have been put together only in the intervals of a much taxed leisure, during which time, he tells us, many fresh writers have endorsed their predecessors' fables, and added to the credence in them, so that he lost heart, and has been more than once inclined to abandon his iconoclastic task. But in the words of my old friend, my only companion in the beginning of the reform, as written and spoken by himself, and recorded by his son, have strengthened my original resolution to complete the unvarnished story.

Lovers of the art of the Pre-Raphaelites, who can afford themselves luxuries, are eagerly awaiting from the "Fine Art Society" Burne-Jones' "Flower Book." Readers of Lady Burne-Jones' Life of the painter will remember her interesting description of its design and composition.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts is forty-three. Many happy returns of that day to him! With the publication of "Children of the Mist" in 1898 Mr. Phillpotts took definitely a high rank among contemporary novelists, and of Mr. Hardy's wide kingdom of Wessex he has secularly appropriated the province of Dartmoor. To the annals of that province he has made fine contributions this year in "The Secret Woman," published in January—a story strong enough to stand up against the weight of indiscriminate eulogy by which it was threatened to be overwhelmed—and the stories inculded in the volume entitled "Knock at a Venture," published in August. Here no doubt, lies Mr. Phillpotts's deepest vein; yet the delighted readers of "The Human Boy" remember that his talent has another face.

Most people know the story of the launching of the Ekinburgh Review and of the witty suggestion that its motto should be Musam tenui meditamur avena—We cultivate the muse on a little oatmeal—a motto rejected as coming too near to the truth to be agreeable. If, however, we are to accept the story which Mr. Henry Murray told to the Dilettante Club, it is a motto which Mr George Meredith might have assumed with the most literal accuracy. For, according to this tale Mr. Meredith, having at the outset of his career only a guinea in his pocket, expended his whole capital in the purchase of a sack of oatmeal, and being too poor to buy fuel subsisted during the whole of the time he was writing Evan Harrington on a most unpalatable drink of oatmeal and water. If this strange tale be true, and the creation of Old Mel and the Countess were indeed the outcome of diet, the vegetarians gain a wonderful fine text for their doctrine.

Readers of literary history will be familiar with the name of John Hamilton Reynolds, the friend and correspondent of Keats, the brother-in-law of Tom Hood, and the author of Peter Bell the First which Shelley called the ante-natal Peter Bell, and which Coleridge attributed to Lamb. He published, among many, in 1820, a little volume "The Fancy, purporting to be a selection from the Poetical Remains of the late Peter Corcoran, of Gray's Inn, Student-at-Law, with a prefatory memoir, probably autobiographical, including an ingenious account of Shrewsbury School in the days of Dr. Butler. Mr. Elkin Mathews announces, in his Satchel Series, a reprint of this volume edited by Mr. Masefield, and illustrated by Mr. Jack B Yeats. Mr. Mathews has also in his Vigo Cabinet Series some translations from Baudelaire's Petits Poemes en Prose, by Mr. Arthur Symons.

The volume of studies that MM. Paul and Victor Marguerite have published under the title Quelques Idees' is in great part concerned with the question of divorce which they would extend to those mated with a lunatic, a thief, or a partner of different religious opinions to the petitioner. With incompatibility of temper thrown in, the net of the Divorce Court would then be so widely thrown that it might seem a saving of trouble and costs to dispense with marriage altogether. Leaving these peculiar opinions, MM. Magueritte return to their first love and revisit the scenes of the War of the ferrible Year with somewhat curious results. They establish without possibility of contradiction the fact that it was the Marquis de Gallifet and not the Prince de Bauffremont—as MacMahon affirmed in his old age—who led the famous charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique at Sedan, the future War Minister taking charge when the novelists' father, General Marguerite, fell mortally wounded. The discussion as to the Balaclava charge that Lord Tredegar's recollections have just provoked in our own Press shows how difficult it is to discover afterwards how things really come to pass in a modern battle. Then let Alsace, where they visit Metz and discuss eternal question of the revanche" and ask themselves whether the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine want to be reunited to France. They do not, they seem to answer with rare courge, at any rate to the extent of being willing to go to war for it, but yet they hope that the patrie may regain its lost provinces as one of the terms of that European peace which they think the spread of democracy will soon be able to impose. It may be so, but those who have been content to sit still waiting for what Heaven may send them instead of helping themselves have not. In the history of the world hitherto, come best off.

That Germany might save herself any serious trouble by giving back Alsace and Lorraine is quite certain, but it is just as certain that Germany, so long as she retains her present Constitution, will never do it. Nor is it likely that the establishment of a Socialo Democratic Republic in Berlin to take wildly for a moment would make much difference. M. d'Eichthal, in his book on "La Formation des Richesses", has lately discussed the question whether the State, as we call the union in an organized form of all people of a certain nationality has a conscience, and has come to the conclusion that it has not. He says that, of all metaphors, that which compares the body politic to the body corporate is the most abused because the thirty trillion or so of cells which go to make up the human body are not endowed with conscience and will as are the forty million or so individuals who go to make up the modern State. Moreover, any rebellion on the part of even a few cells of the body to obey the central power or brain is the immediate precursor of paralysis or death, which is not the case with the body politic, I am not sure that the argument does not, like the metaphor, cut both ways, and that an absolutist might not claim that the sin which is as the sin of witch craft is as fatal in one case as the other, judges and prisons taking in some sort the place of the surgeon's knife. But M. d'Eichthal starts a new hare when he draws from his own inner consciousness a picture of what a visitant from Mars or Saturn would think of the voluntary association of two spouses leading a common life, agitated by common hopes and fears, and living for a common end—to wit, the advancement of their children. Before such a couple—more easily to be met with, as it seems to me, in France than in England—the learned Academician says that the Martian or Saturnian would find himself in the presence of a twin being with a collective conscience, and he is evidently in hope that in time this family idea may be extended to the State. Though the time is not yet, we may be obliged to M. d'Eichthal for having illuminated the dreary science of Political economy with an original thought.

THE 2ND CRUISER SQUADRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

SEVEN hundred guests were present at the dinner given on Nov. 9, by the Associated British Societies of New York in honour of Prince Louis of Battenburg. Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul-General in New York, presided. The toasts of The President and King Edward were drunk, and The Star-Spangled Banner, Rule, Britannia and God save the King, were sung. A telegram was read conveying the King's best wishes to the assembly. Prince Louis thanked the societies, on behalf of his squadron, for the reception which had been given them. He was grateful for the opportunity presented for celebrating the King's birthday. He believed that the day had been celebrated all over the world, but he did not believe that even in England the toast of his Majesty had been received more heartily than by the present gathering. Referring to his reception by President Roosevelt, Prince Louis said he felt the honour greatly. Words failed him to express its deep appreciation of the splendid introduction to America which had been given him. The toast of "Perpetual Peace between England and America" was also drunk. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, late American Ambassador in London, in reply, said that peace between the two nations meant everything for law and order the world over. Answering his own question as to how this peace could be preserved he said: "As long as the two navies ride side by side in peace, and their officers exchange such courtesies as these perpetual peace between America and Great Britain is secure. Mr. Jerome, the re-elected district attorney, paid a tribute to the love of liberty which was, he said, as strong in English as in American hearts. At nightfall the warships were illuminated, and the four funnels of the British flagship Drake were surmounted by a brilliant red crown, with the letters E. R." in gold underneath.

Almost all the officers of both the British and American Squadrons were present at a banquet given on Nov. 10 in honour of Prince Louis of Battenberg by alumni of the United States Naval Academy, Prince Louis, replying to the toast of "The Royal Navy," spoke highly of the United States Naval Academy, thanked his hosts for their cordial welcome, and expressed the hope that the would would come when King Edward and President Roosevelt would meet face to face.

Prince Louis, his staff, and a number of notabilities, including many prominent ladies, started for West Point on Nov. 11 on board the steam r C. W. Morse. Hundreds of people, among whom ladies predominated, assembled at the pier to witness the departure of the Prince, who bowed repeatedly and seemed very pleased. He was pelted with bunches of violets. When the "C. W Morse" passed down the four-mile line of British and American warships each of the latter fired an admirals salute, and thousands of British and American tars cheered. On arriving at West Point the visitors were received with all military honours. General Mills, the superintendent of the Academy, and the Staff met the visitors, who were furnished with an escort of cavalry. When the top of the hill was reached an admiral's salute was fired. The Prince reviewed the cadets and visited the building. His Serene Highness also witnessed a football match between West Point and the Carlisle Indians which resulted in a win for the Indians by six points to five. A football match was played between a team from His Majesty's cruiser Bedford and Columbia University. The naval eleven won by four goals to one. Prince Louis of Battenburg returned to New York at seven o'clock in the evening and dined at the house of Col. Thompson.

On Nov. 12, many thousands of sightseers took their share in exuding a cordial welcome to the British Cruiser Squadron. Prince Louis of Battenberg was entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. John R Drexel and at dinner by Mr. McClellan, the Mayor. The seamen of the cruiser Cumberland, of the British squadron, rescued 14 passengers on a small sailing boat from Staaten Island, who had come to view the fleets and was upset while moving about. The rescue was effected with a rowing boat. A drowning boy alongside the cruiser Bedford was rescued by a bluejacket, who dived from the main rack of the warship.

On Nov. 13, the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce welcomed Prince Louis of Battenberg at a luncheon and reception given in his honour, at which many notabilities were present, speaking at the luncheon, Prince Louis said:—"Friendship is a mild word to express the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. Since my arrival I have had an opportunity fully to satisfy myself on this score. One particular incident appeals to me. As home was sing God save the King; here you sing God bless our Native Land—but they are both the same tune. His Serene Highness also read a letter from King Edward saying: 'You have now arrived in the United States, and I shall watch your proceedings with great interest, and I am confident that you will meet with great success. The Prince assured the gentlemen present that he would be able to report to the King that he had met with the greatest cordiality and the greatest success.

At a dinner given at night in the pavilion on Coney Island 2,000 sailors and 100 officers from both the British and American squadrons were present in the hall. As Prince Louis of Battenburg passed up the aisle, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Evans, he was loudly cheered. A little girl, dressed as Columbia, went up the aisle bearing a bunch of chrysanthemums, followed by a messenger boy with another bunch. She presented one to Prince Louis, who stooped and kissed her, and the other to Rear-Admiral Evans, who did likewise.

Prince Louis signalised his departure by an act of grace, extending, at the request of the American Sailors' Committee the leave of the British sailors from seven o'clock in the morning until noon. The Prince and Rear-Admiral Evans motored back together to New York, where they proceeded to Madison Square Garden to attend the opening night of the horse show. The Prince and his party occupied a box decked with British and American flags. Afterwards Prince Louis made a circuit of the promenade.

So great is the Prince's popularity, says a "Reuter" telegram, that it is safe to say that no one saw anything of the horses so long as he remained in the promenade. His Serene Highnesses's progress round the garden was a veritable triumph. Cheers and hand-clapping greeted him everywhere, and the band played English, Scotch, and Irish airs continuously in honour of his presence. On returning to the box, Prince Louis took leave of the occupants to whom he praised the show in warm terms. The Prince then drove in a motor-car to the Lambs' Club House, where he arrived at midnight, to be present at a supper given in his honour by a number of actors and actresses.

"Reuter's" agent in New York says the ball given by Prince Louis of Battenburg on the evening of Nov 14, on board his flagship, the "Drake," was probably the most brilliant gathering of the kind ever seen in that city. In the absence of Lady Durand, Lady Susan Townley, wife of the Councillor of the British Embassy, assisted Prince Louis in receiving the guests. The ball, which began at 10 o'clock, was opened by Miss Durand, whose partner was one of the "Drake's" officers. The ship was completely closed round with canvas, and the quarter deck was adorned with the flags of all nations. Over the dancing floor was a canopy of alternate strips of red and white canvas rising to a blue field overhead, studded with electric lamps, the arrangement suggesting the American flag.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In November 1905—Bengal	56,00 000	55,72,100	.....	27,900
In October 1905—Bombay	13,00,000	8,20,500	.....	4,79,500
Total	69,00,000	63,92,600	.....	5,07,400

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty in opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of November 1905—Bengal	4,48,00,000	4,73,15,510	25,15,510	.....
To end of October 1905—Bombay	72 00,000	53,97,000	.....	18,03,000
Total	5,20 00,000	5,27,12,510	7,12,510	.....

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chatton, 2321 tons, Captain W Leisk, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a geeral cargo.

THE steamer Langton Hall, 2882 tons, Captain P Macpherson, sailed yesterday for Kurachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Florio and Rubattino, S N Co's steamer Duca Balduino, 3941 tons, Captain G Canepa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, November 18th with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 745 tons, Captain C P Seddon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J S Walker, Mr M A Meyer, Mr E R L Morris, Mr J de Silva one native and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 726 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr Seaward, Mr Mills, Mr Savage, Mr Marrison, Mr Ryan, Mr Cautwell, Mr Sawyer and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Lhasa s.....	McDiarmed..	Karachi, Dec 4
	D Balduino s.....	Canepa	Genoa, Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Itinda s.....	Robertson ...	Calcutta, &c
	Zillah s.....	Rees	Calcutta
	Langton Hall s	Macpherson	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Chation, Leisk, for Philadelphia
" Beme, Guy, for Rangoon
" Dumra, Seddon, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Heighington for Alleppy
" Sydney, for Australia, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Maclachlan, arrived Suez from Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd inst.

The Clan Macnab, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dovedale s—88 bales wool M Jetha 625 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool B Hurbhum 503 cwts myrabollams W Becher

Scindia s—2 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 2000 cwts oil cake Glade and Co; 134 bales cotton and 2600 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—5 bales carpets G Groom and Co; 24 cwts dry fish F B Hill and Co; 3 packages carpets and drapery G P Stavrides and Co; 4 bales carpets Motiwala Bros; 0 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co! 14 bales hides and skins Edward Latam and Co; 1 bundle Carpet A H Wheeler and Co; 1 bales cotton J Begbie and Co: 5 bales skins W and A Graham and Co: 2000 cwts cottonseed 15 Oomersey 62 cwts wax D Vallibhoy and Co

FOR NEWYORK.

Mooltan s—3 bales carpets G P Stavrides 1 bale skins Max Klein and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindolcona s—123 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 330 bales cotton Glade and Co; 35 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.

Vindoleona s—700 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sydney s—7 cwts almond seed M Essabhoy

FOR KOBE

Ischia s—500 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Oceana s—10 Cases opium P and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

Sydney s—300 bales twist B S N Talati and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Oceana s—55 cases opium P and O Co. 100 bales twist M B Kaisha; 700 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

Ischia s—200 bales twist C Bomonji and Co; 1150 bales twist Talati and Co; 1250 bales twist E Noordin and Co

Sydney s—50 bales twist M M Essabhoy 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co

FOR HULL.

Morven s—3000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

Tokio s—8000 cwt cottonseed W Becher

Clan Ranald s—1000 cwt castor ced E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Scindia s—525 cwt coriandersed G Pragji.

FOR HAVRE.

Aston Hall s—500 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP

Marienfels s—5 bales hemp E Oomersey; 355 bales cotton E Oomersey; 345 bales cotton Glade and Co; 400 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—55 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—10 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co; 320 bales cottonfly N Damji; 400 cwt gum N Futehally and Co; 34 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 120 cwt coriandersed 250 cwt sandal wood chips and 1 pot rosa oil Bamar and Krauss; 37 bales cotton 500 cwt Ajmaseed and 800 cwt fenugreek Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 16 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 6 cwt gum Vullybhoy and Co; 474 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 80 bales cotton N Peerbhoy; 268 cwt gum H Virdhur.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co: 3.0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

HIGH COURT.—December 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Cawasji Sedia—Cragie L and O

E F Nicholson for Government In the matter of the Land acquitted Act I of 1894 cause in the matter of Government and Sheribhai Thaver and others.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

61-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K a d G

For hearing exceptions to the special on Commissioner's Special Report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alandin Jiskar and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.

830-04—Bhaishaunker K and G Sumsoodin Gulamhoosen and others vs Abdoolhoosein Kalumoodin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co Parthead.

Long Causes.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Laxman alias Lalloo Ramparsad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchband vs Rai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment

432-05—Jehangir and S Ashubai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-8789-05—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavji—in person

409-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karshedjee Beramjee vs Ardeshir Jewanjee and another

753-04—Nadirshaw and T far pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Veljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

495-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co part heard

571-05—M B Valti—Peroshaw Dinshaw Mucadam and others vs Fazulbhoy H ptoola and others—Nanu H and Co.

473-05—Mirza and M Shaphrji Bezonji Motiwala 28 Dossabhoy Bezonji Motiwala and others—Kanga and P

498-05—Pestonji R and K Eleyn Oomersey and others vs Waljibhai Mathuradas—Hiralal D

349-02—Pestonji R and K—Eleyn Oomersey and others vs Waljibhai Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

552-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co

7-349-05—Mulla and Sons—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

464-05—J and P Dustur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co

29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.

318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chatam vs Hormusji Manockji Mody.

32-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxy—D and D

442-01—Captain and V—Abdoor Rohman Bhaiji vs Mahomed Yormus Haji and others—Ardeser H D and Co

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Kausal and another vs Bustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M

554-03—Matubhoy J and M—Parikh Bhogilal—Purshotamdas vs Chunilal—Umudbhai and others D F D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

514-2844-04—M B Chothia—Jairam Bhana and another vs Bapuji Dossabhoy—Patel C B and Co Partheard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners Report.

604-04—Mulla and M Jenabai widow and another vs Hari Babaji Bhapker—Inperson.

269-04—In person—Koovarbai widow vs Coovarji Doongersey Thucker

370-04—Matubhoy J and M—Laloo Kishsredas vs Savraj Korsonji and others—Tyabji D and Co

370-5—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bimbai widow vs Jamsetji Sorabji Auty—Kanga and P

454-05—Chitnes and M—Bapuji Bhawoo vs Hurgovandas Hatidas and another—Tyabji D and Co

456-05—Madhavji and K—Balkessondas Chunessondas and others vs Herji Ghella—Daphtary F and D

402-e5—Sorabji and J—Abdool Latiff Haji Mahomad Jitaykar vs Abdoor Rahiman bin Abdoor Cader Jitayker and others—Captain T and N H and Co

463-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Vyayashunker Kaledas—Hiralal D

47-05—Inperson Narayen Raghoba vs Chandrabhuga a widow—Chetnis and M.

485-05—Wadia G and Co Damoderdas Vithaldas vs Fulcoreba widow—Hiralal D

487-05—K B Mehta—Bapulal Gooculdas vs N C Macleod Inperson.

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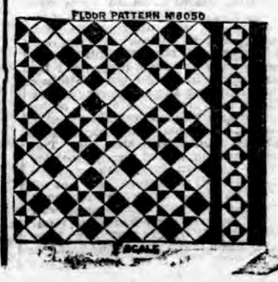

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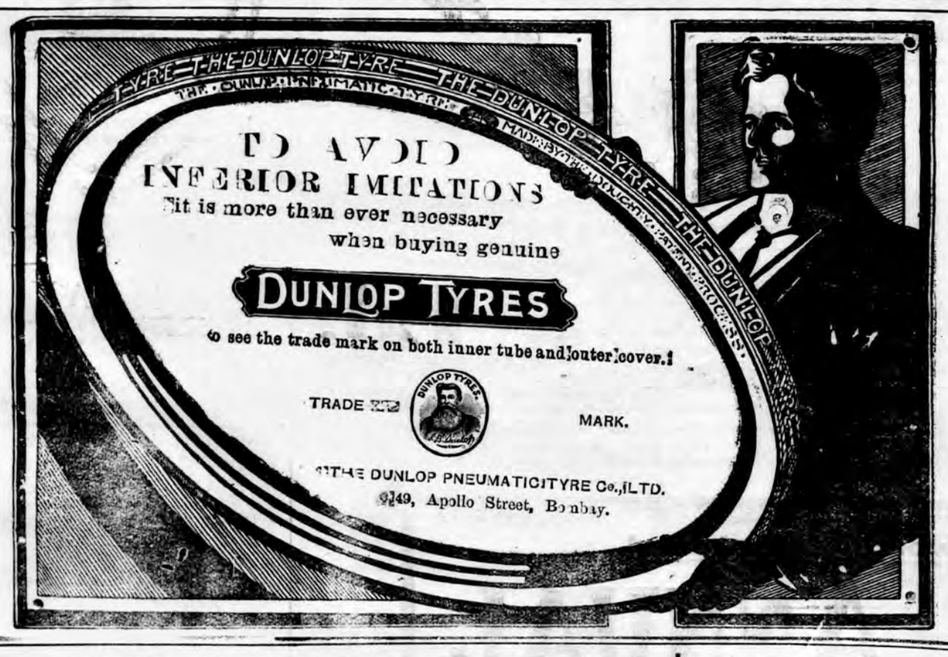
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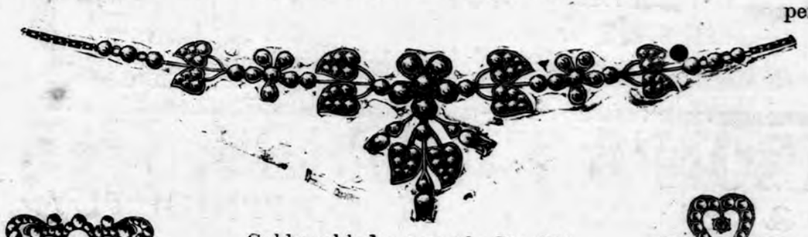
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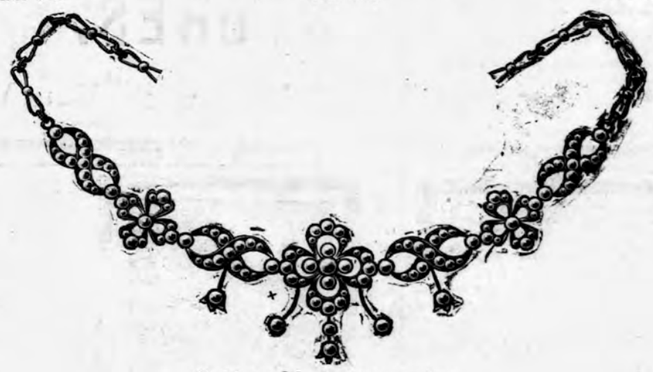
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